



homes





**to teachers and
parents**

This is a LADYBIRD
LEADER book, one of a
series specially produced
to meet the very real need
for carefully planned
first information books
that instantly attract
enquiring minds and
stimulate reluctant readers.

The subject matter and vocabulary have been selected with expert assistance, and the brief and simple text is printed in large, clear type.

Children's questions are anticipated and facts presented in a logical sequence. Where possible, the books show what happened in the past and what is relevant today.

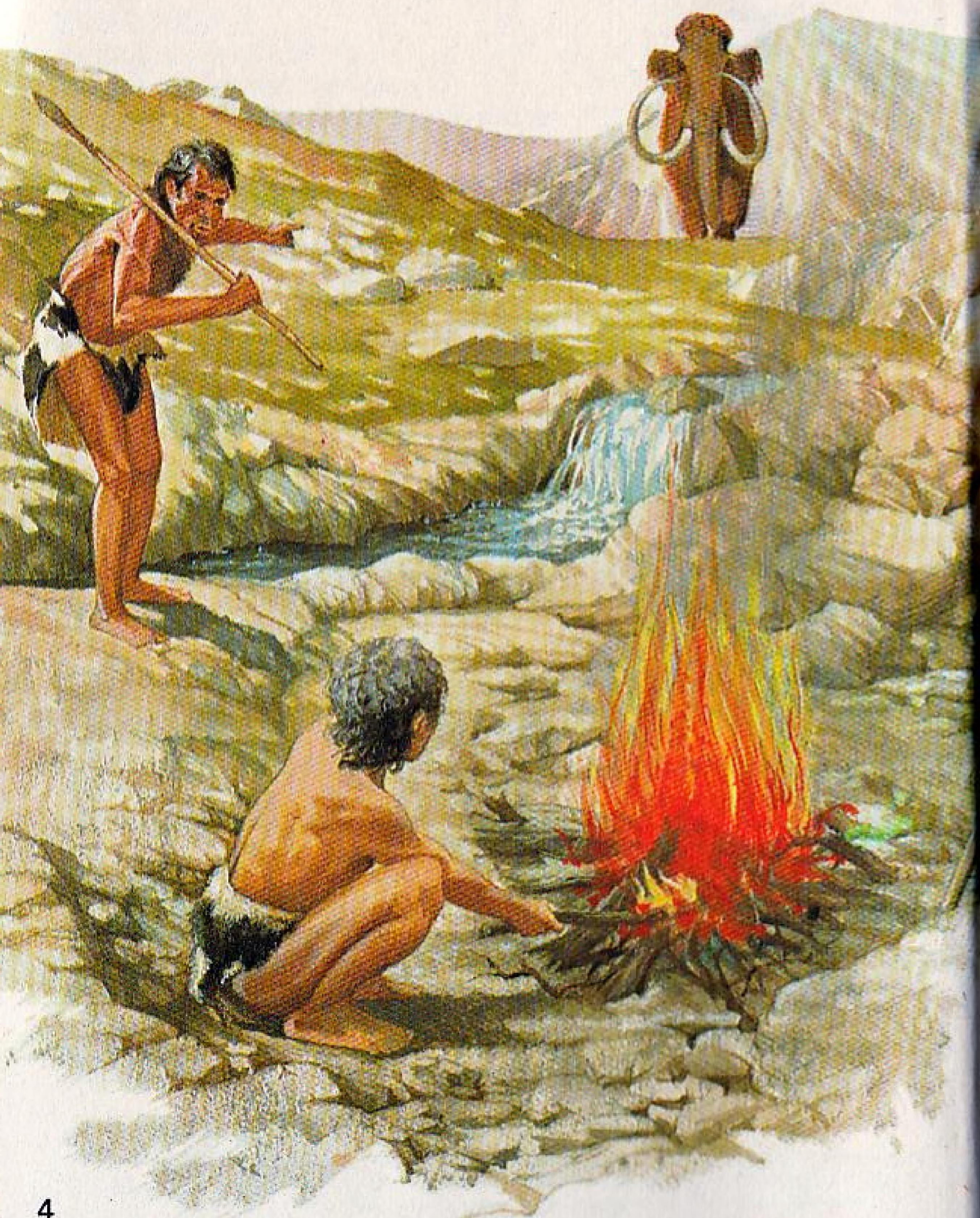
Special artwork has been commissioned to set a standard rarely seen in books for this reading age and at this price.

Full-colour illustrations are on all 48 pages to give maximum impact and provide the extra enrichment that is the aim of all Ladybird Leaders.

List of contents

Caves as homes	page 4/5
Mud huts as shelters	page 6
Stone huts as shelters	page 7
Tents - homes to fold and move	page 8/9
Roman homes	page 10
Heating a Roman home	page 11
A castle in the Middle Ages	page 12/13
A home more comfortable than a castle	page 14
A home with little comfort	page 15
A home can be many rooms, a few rooms or only one room	page 16/17
Homes that are high up	page 18
Homes that are low down	page 19
Homes on wheels	page 20/21
Homes on water	page 22/23
Homes above water	page 24/25
Homes close together	page 26
Homes far apart	page 27
Building a home	page 28/29
Fire can destroy a home	page 30/31
An empty house is not a home	page 32
People make a house into a home	page 33
The home of the British Royal Family	page 34
The home of the President of the United States	page 35
A 'home' above the sea	page 36
A 'home' above Earth	page 37
A home made of ice	page 38
A modern 'igloo'	page 39
Homes in wartime	page 40/41
The world needs more homes	page 42/43
Looking after a home	page 44/45
Homes use up land	page 46/47
Homes can waste heat	page 48
Homes can save heat	page 49
A home of the future	page 50/51
A picture dictionary	back pages

Home—a place to be safe in





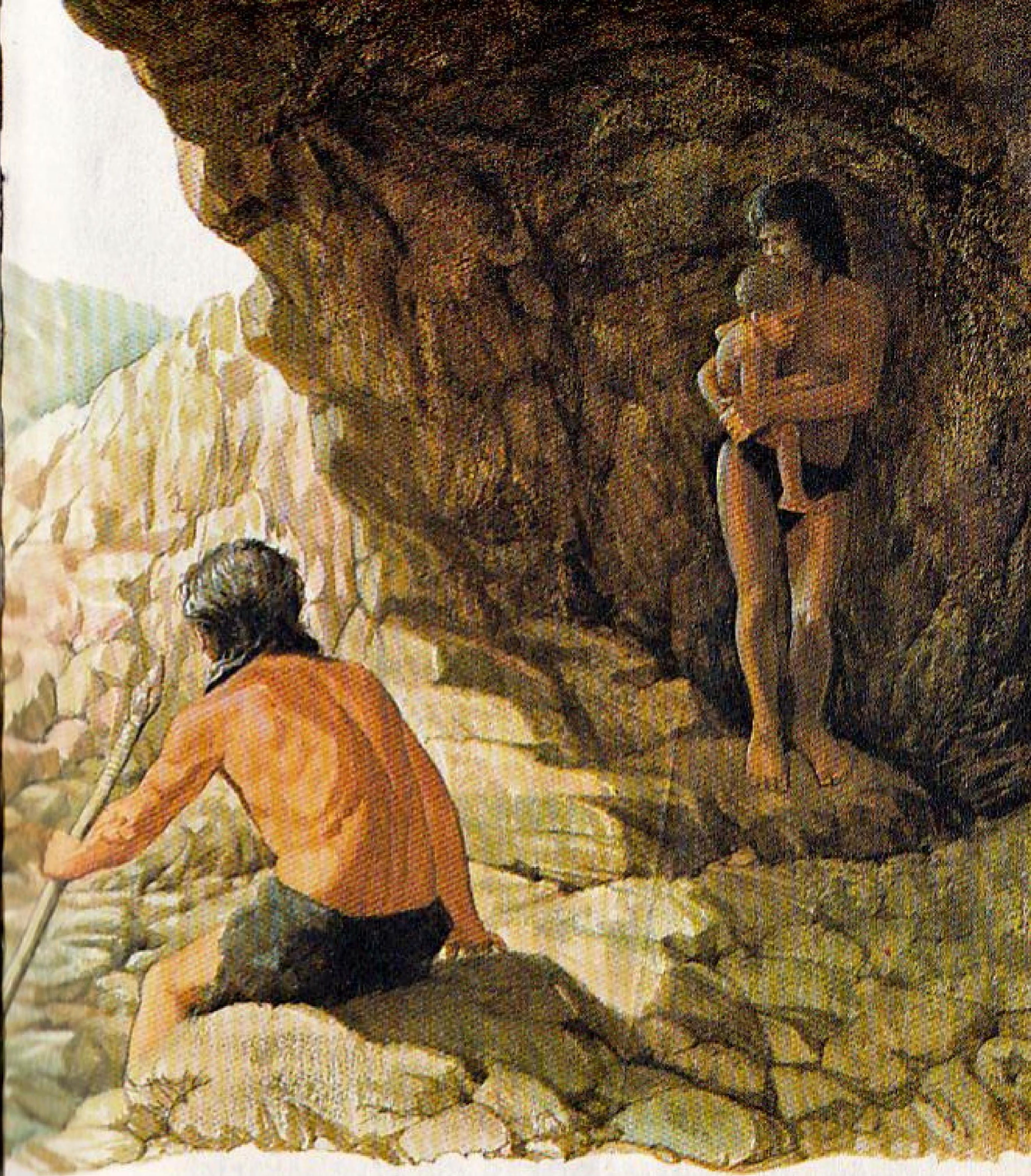
A Ladybird Leader

homes

written by James Webster

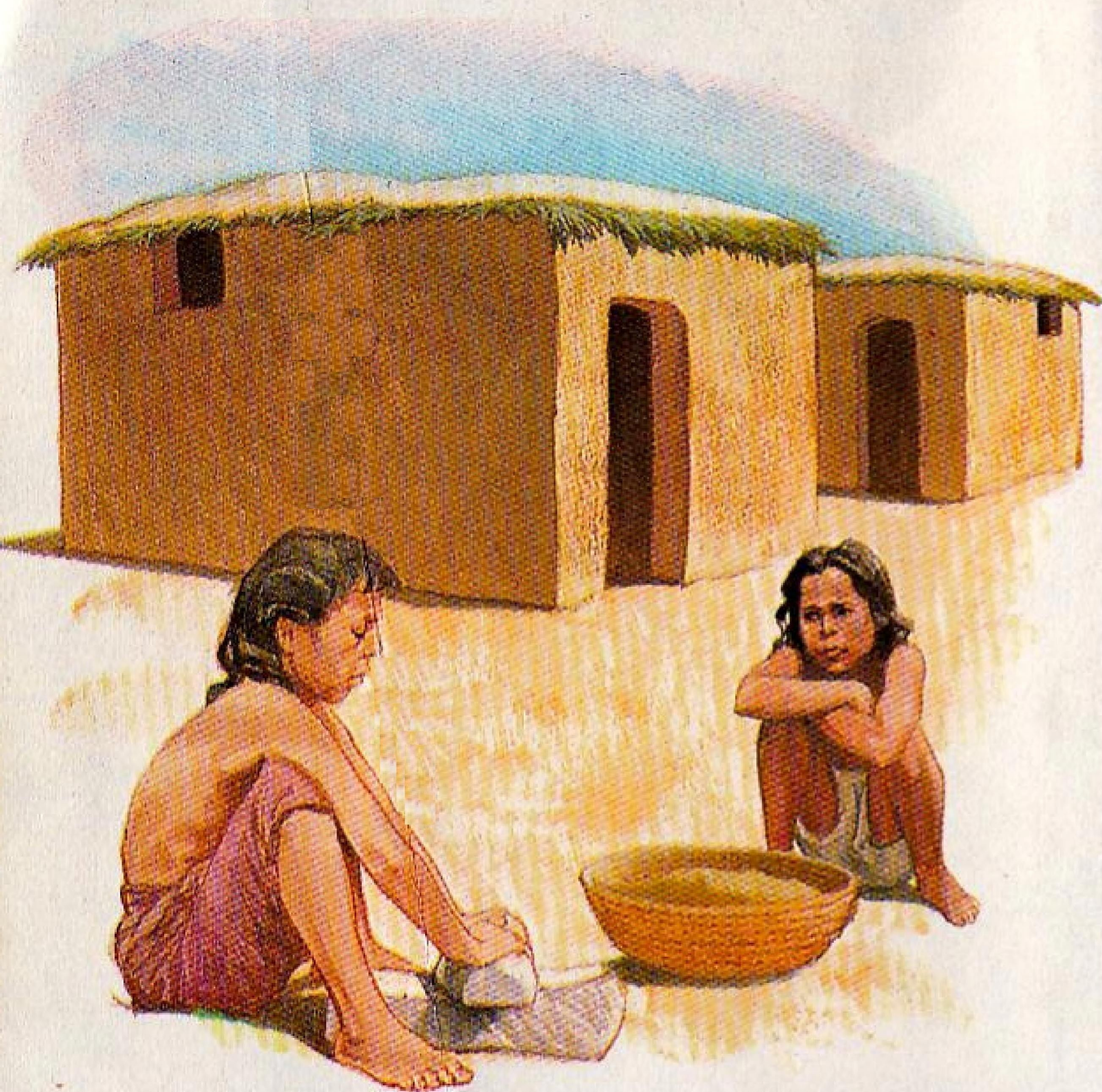
illustrated by Bernard Robinson, Martin Aitchison
and Brian Price Thomas

Ladybird Books Ltd Loughborough



Long ago, caves were used as homes.
A fire was lit outside.
Fires helped to keep wild animals away.

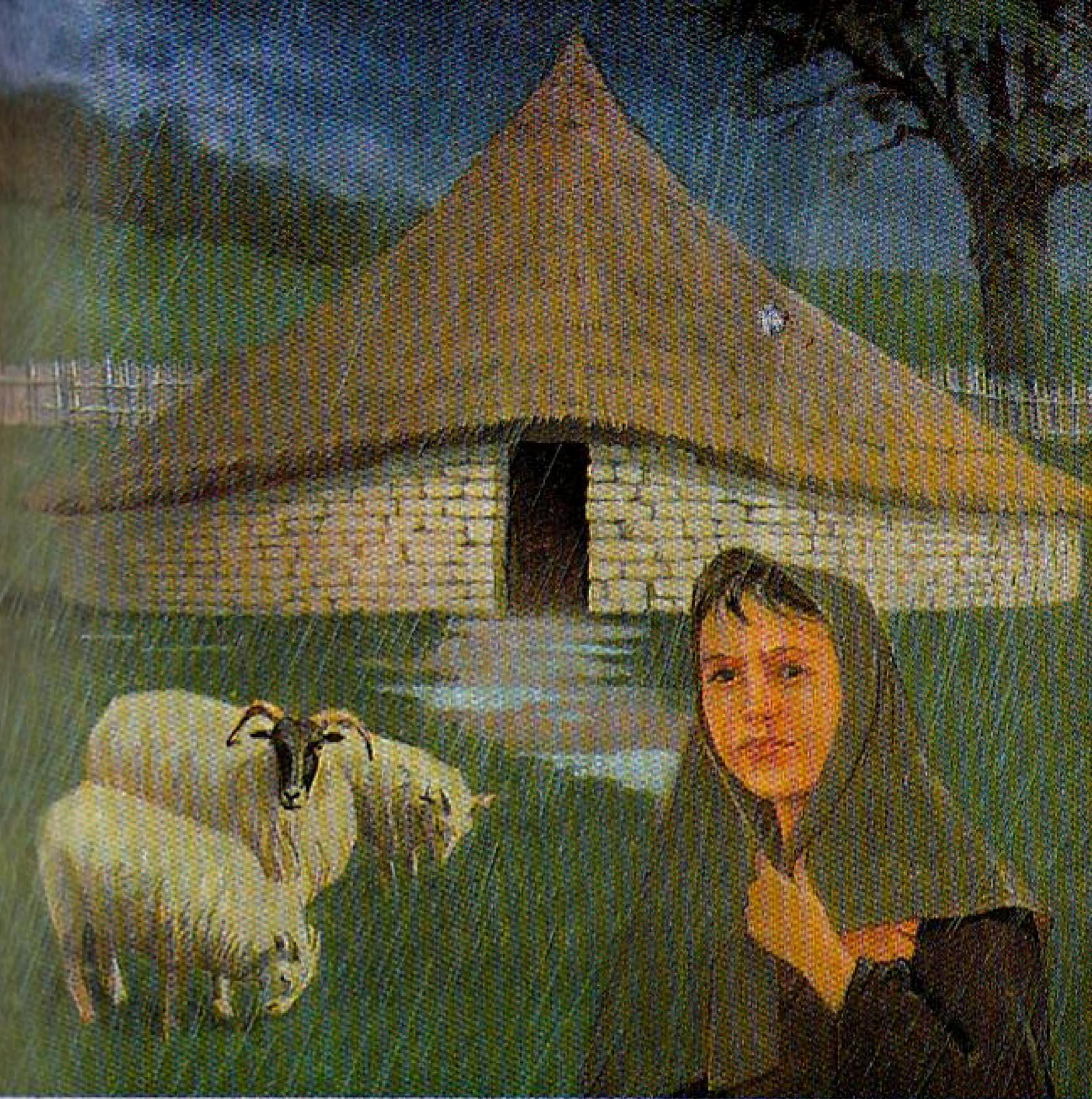
Home—a shelter from the weather



Later, in some parts of the world,
huts were made of mud.

Each hut had only one room.

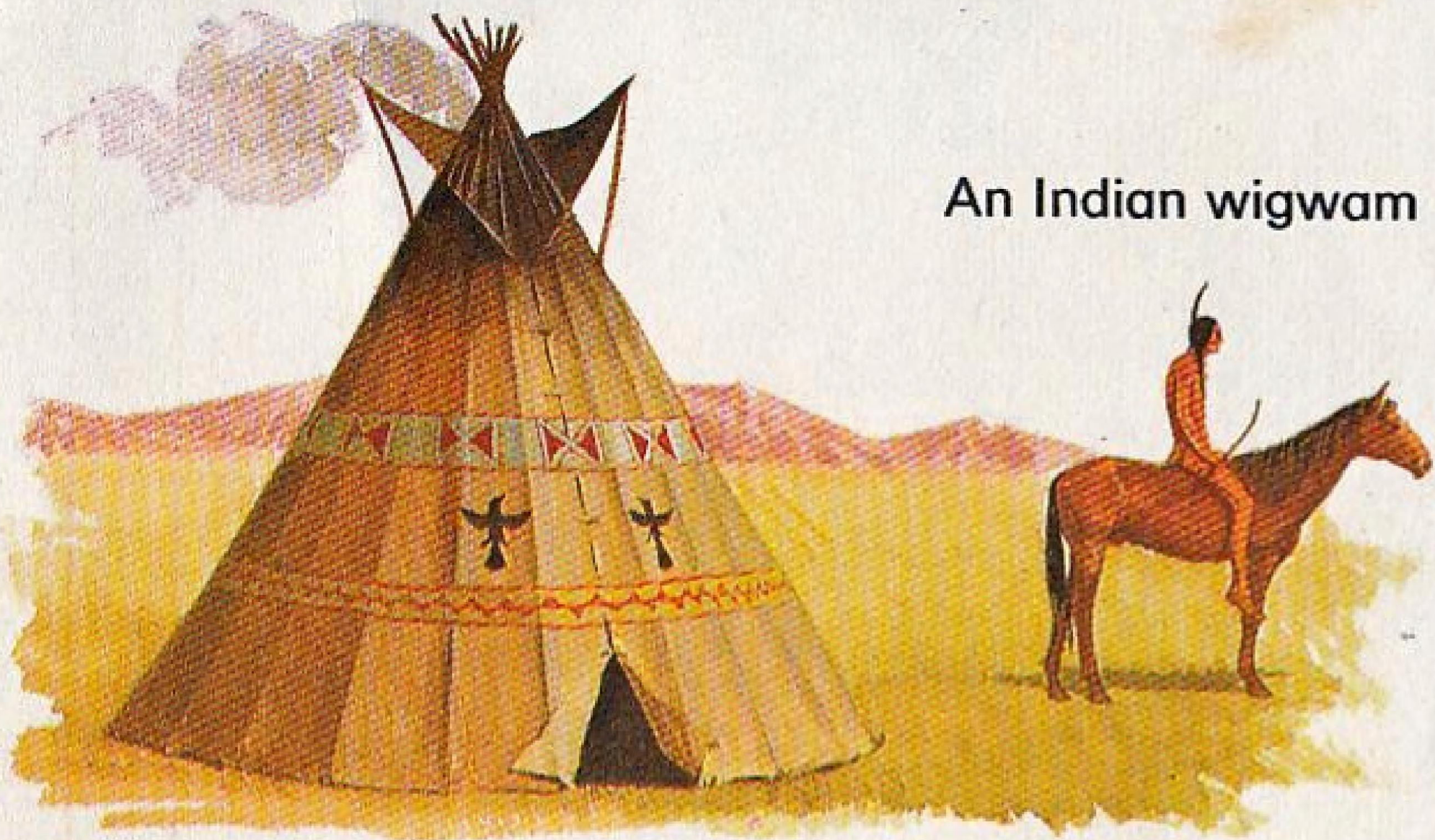
All the family lived in it.



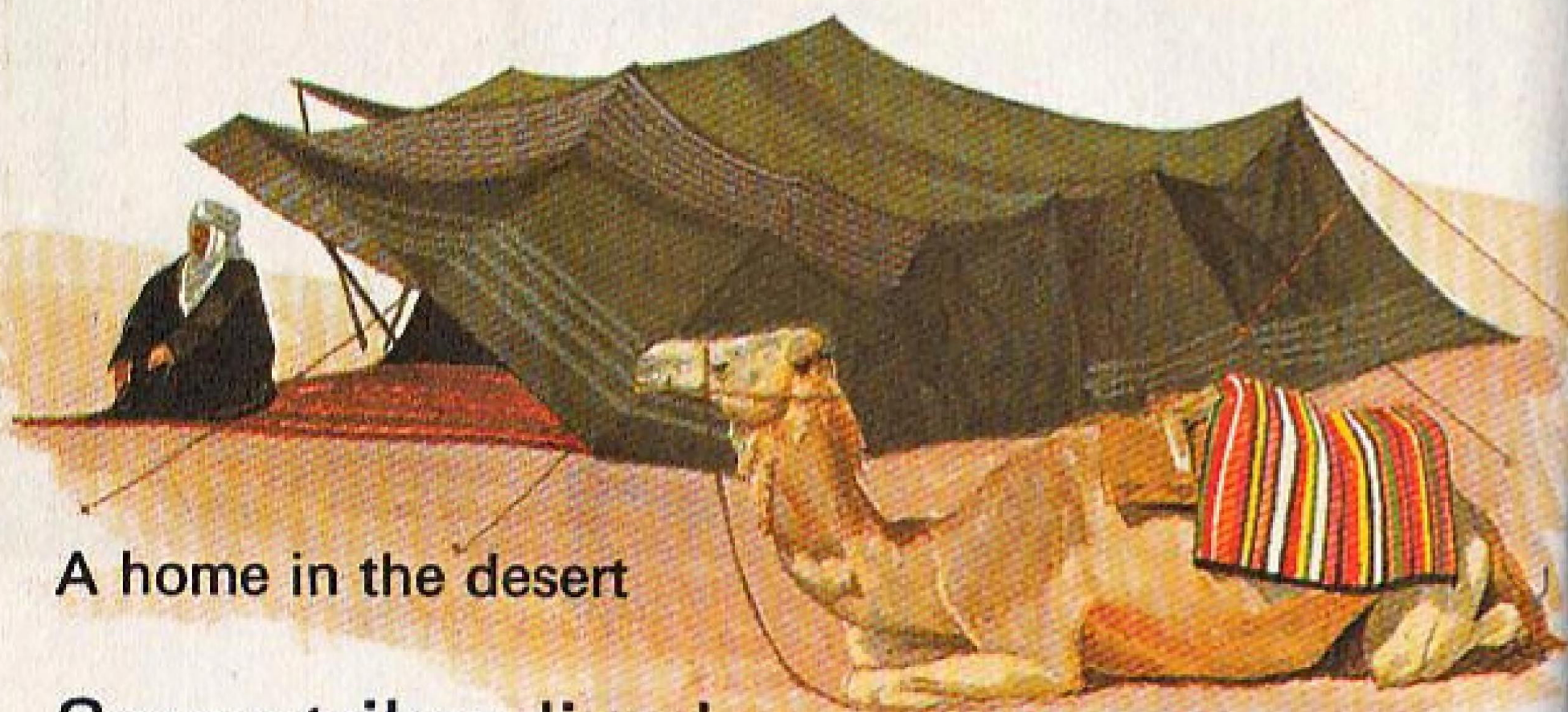
In other parts of the world,
huts were made of stones.
Remains of these can still be seen.
Even beds and seats
were made of stone.

Homes that can be moved

An Indian wigwam



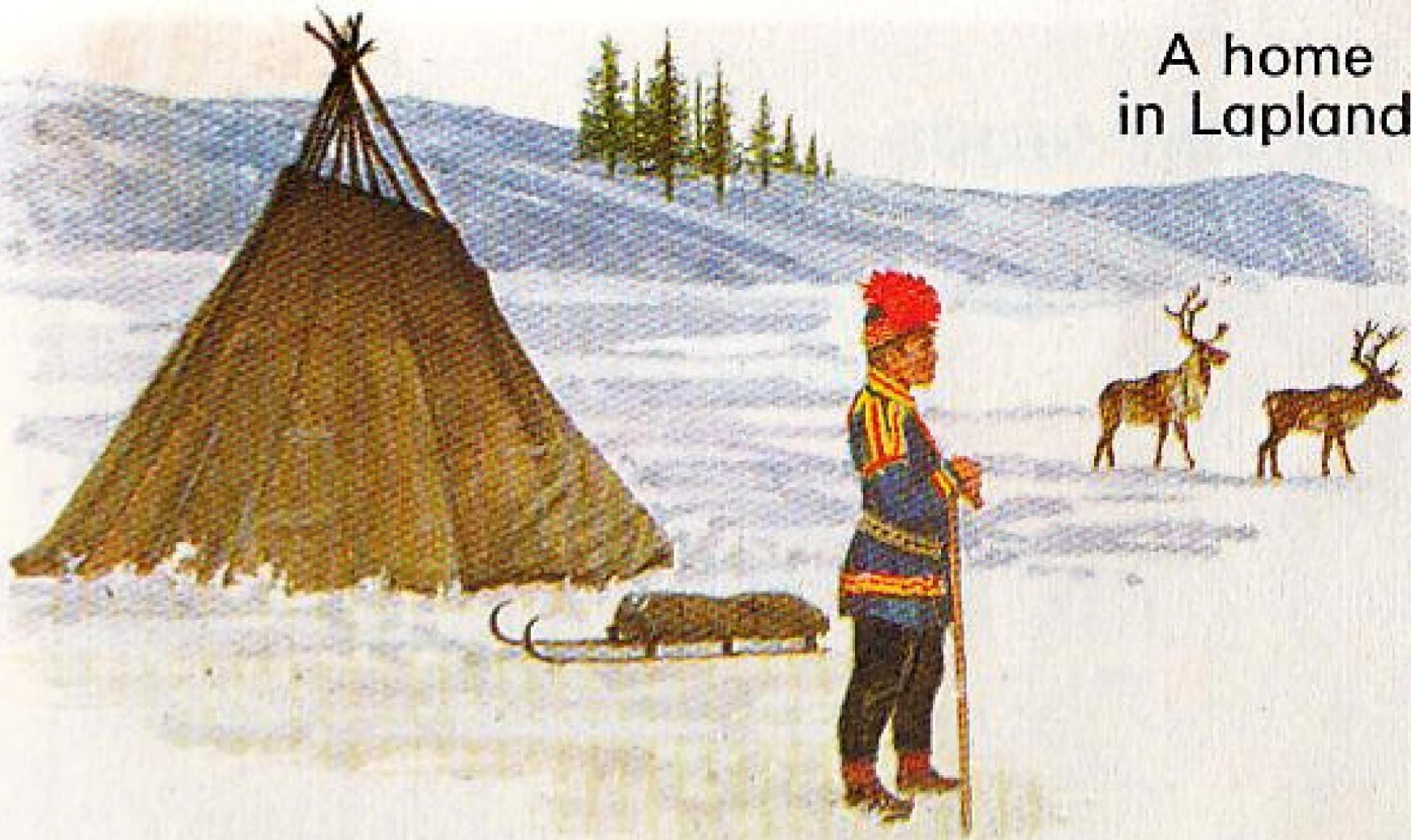
A home in the desert



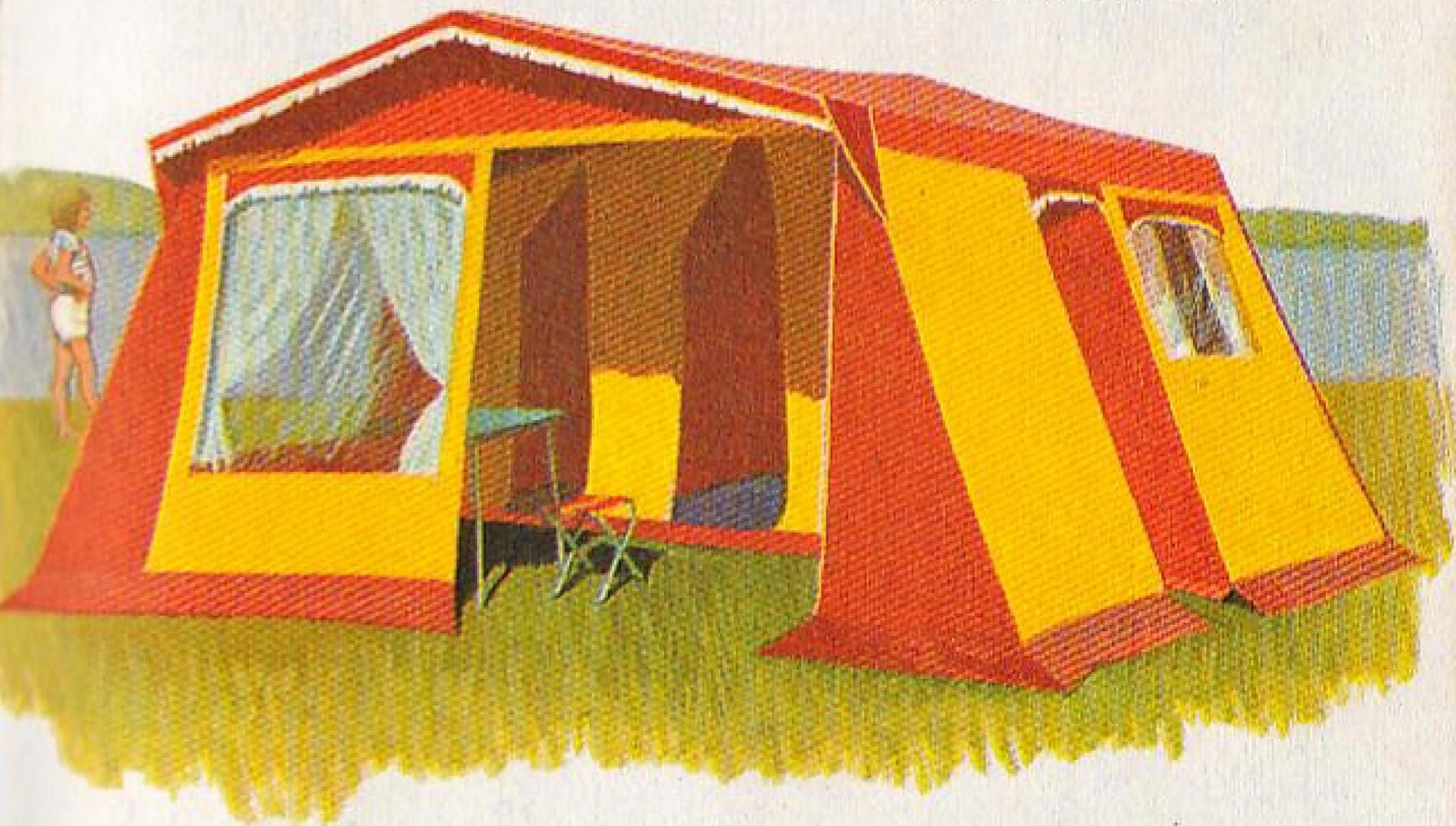
Some tribes lived
by following animal herds.
They needed homes
that could be moved.

Tents were made from cloth or skins.

A home
in Lapland



A modern tent



Even today, some people
still live in tents.

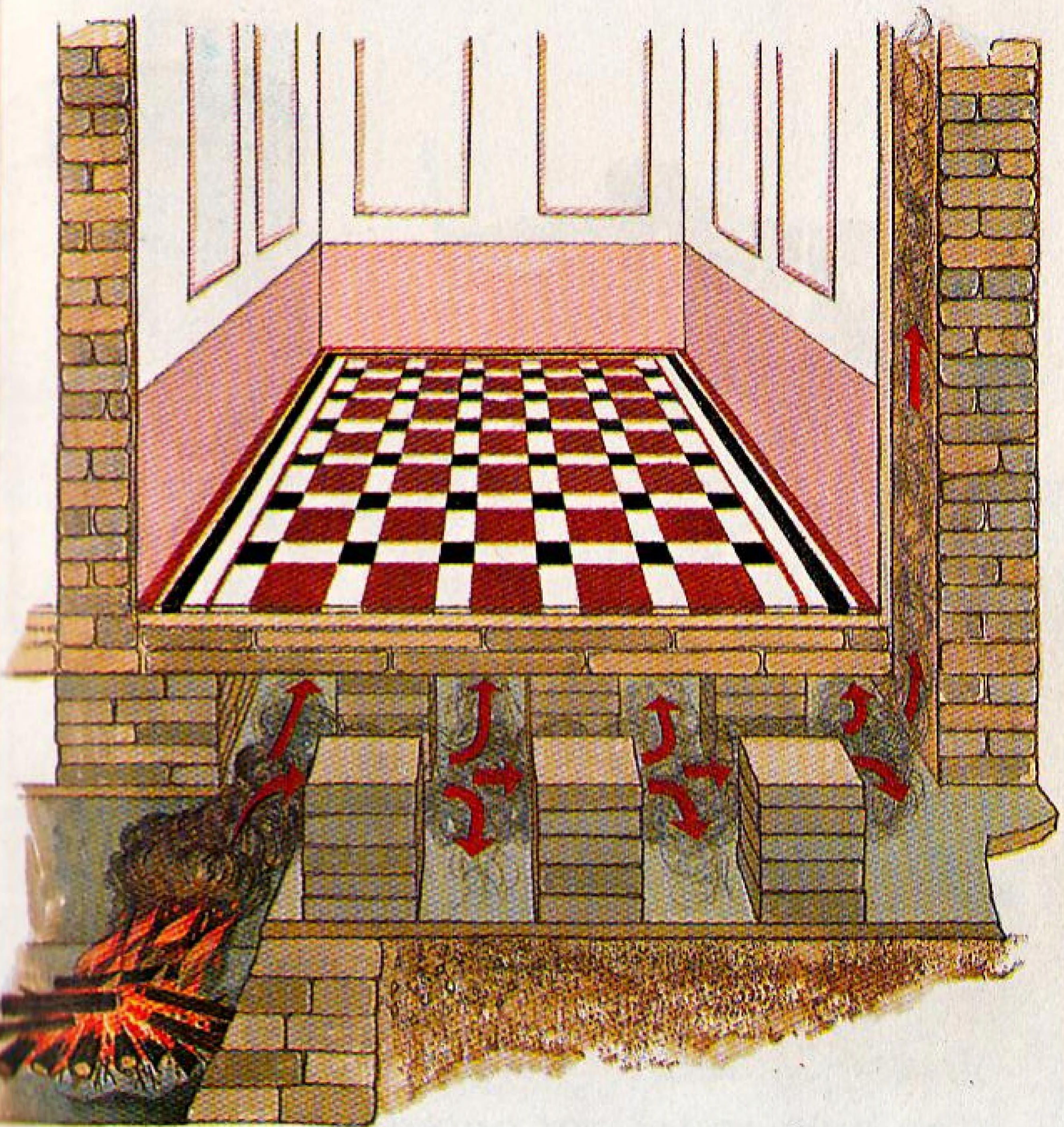
A holiday with a tent
is called camping.

Roman homes



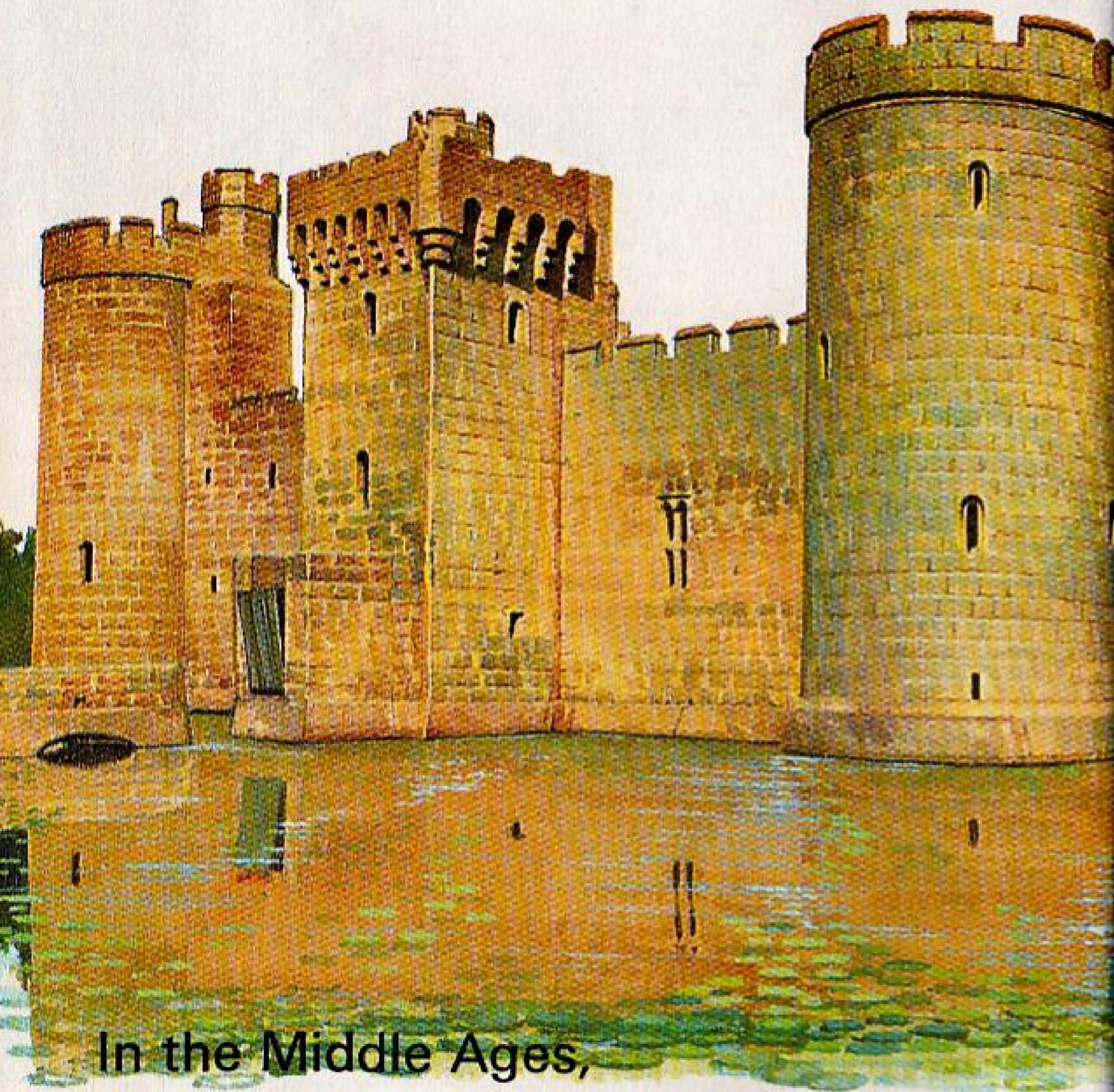
The Romans built fine homes.
Many had tiled floors
and central heating.

How a Roman house was heated



The heat from the fire went under the floor and between the double walls.

Home—a place safe from other people



**In the Middle Ages,
the barons fought one another.
A baron needed a strong home.
In times of danger, his villagers
also went into his castle for safety.**



More comfortable homes



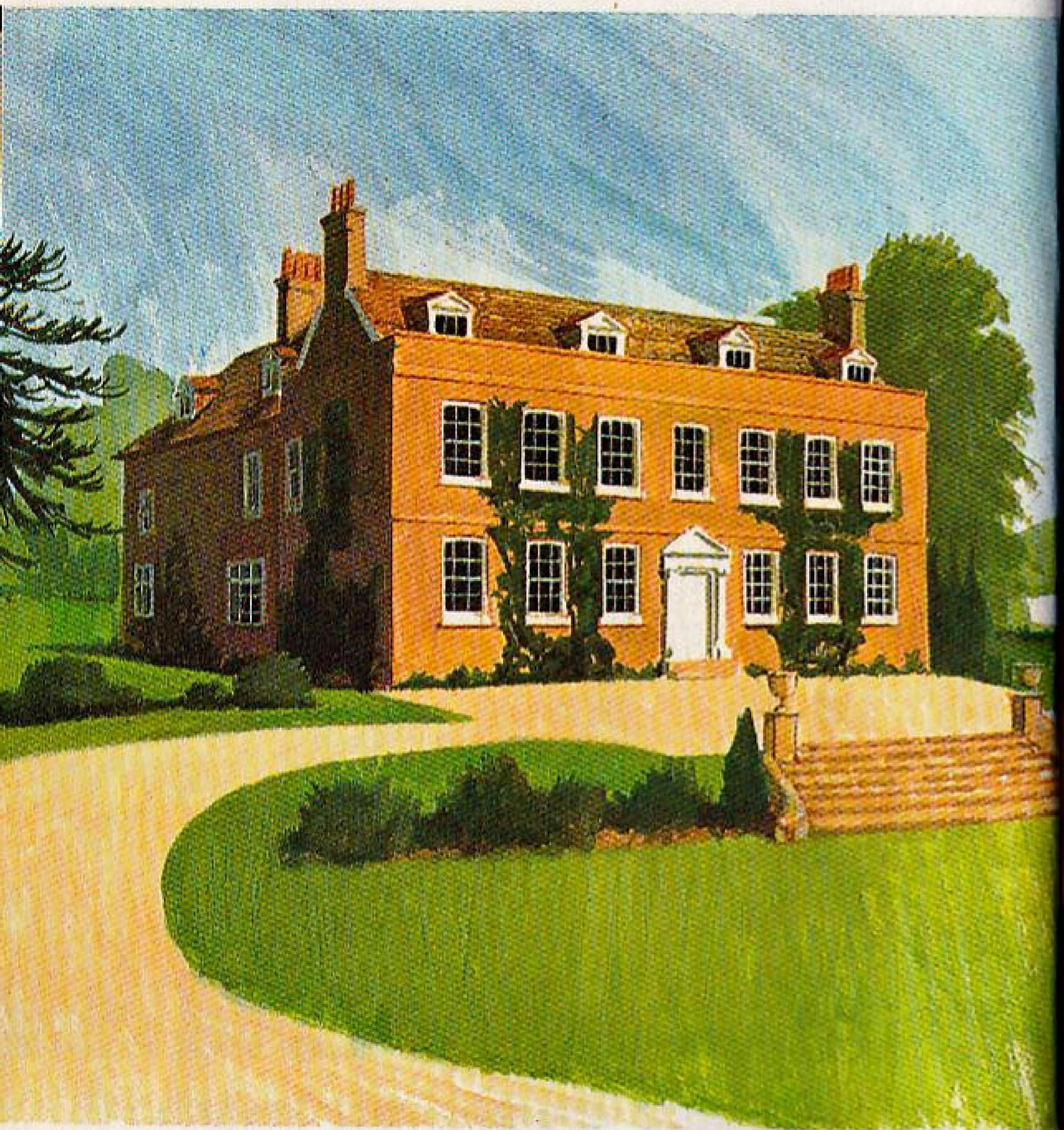
When better laws were made,
barons no longer fought one another.
Castles were not needed.
Homes could be comfortable places.

A home with little comfort



But many people were very poor.
They lived in homes like this,
with little or no comfort.

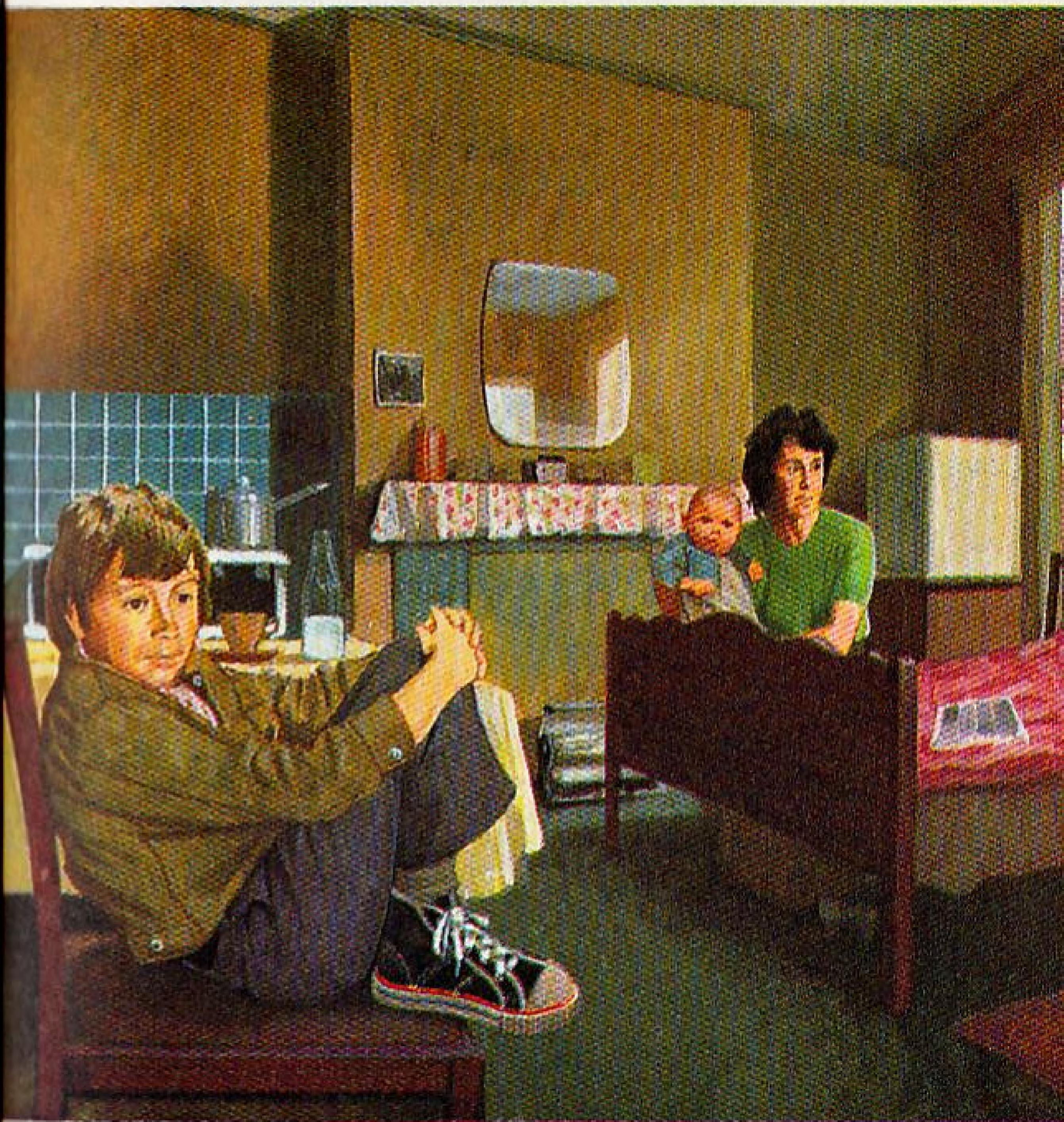
A home can be many rooms, a few



**Today, there are many different
kinds of homes.**

Some have many rooms.

rooms—or only one room



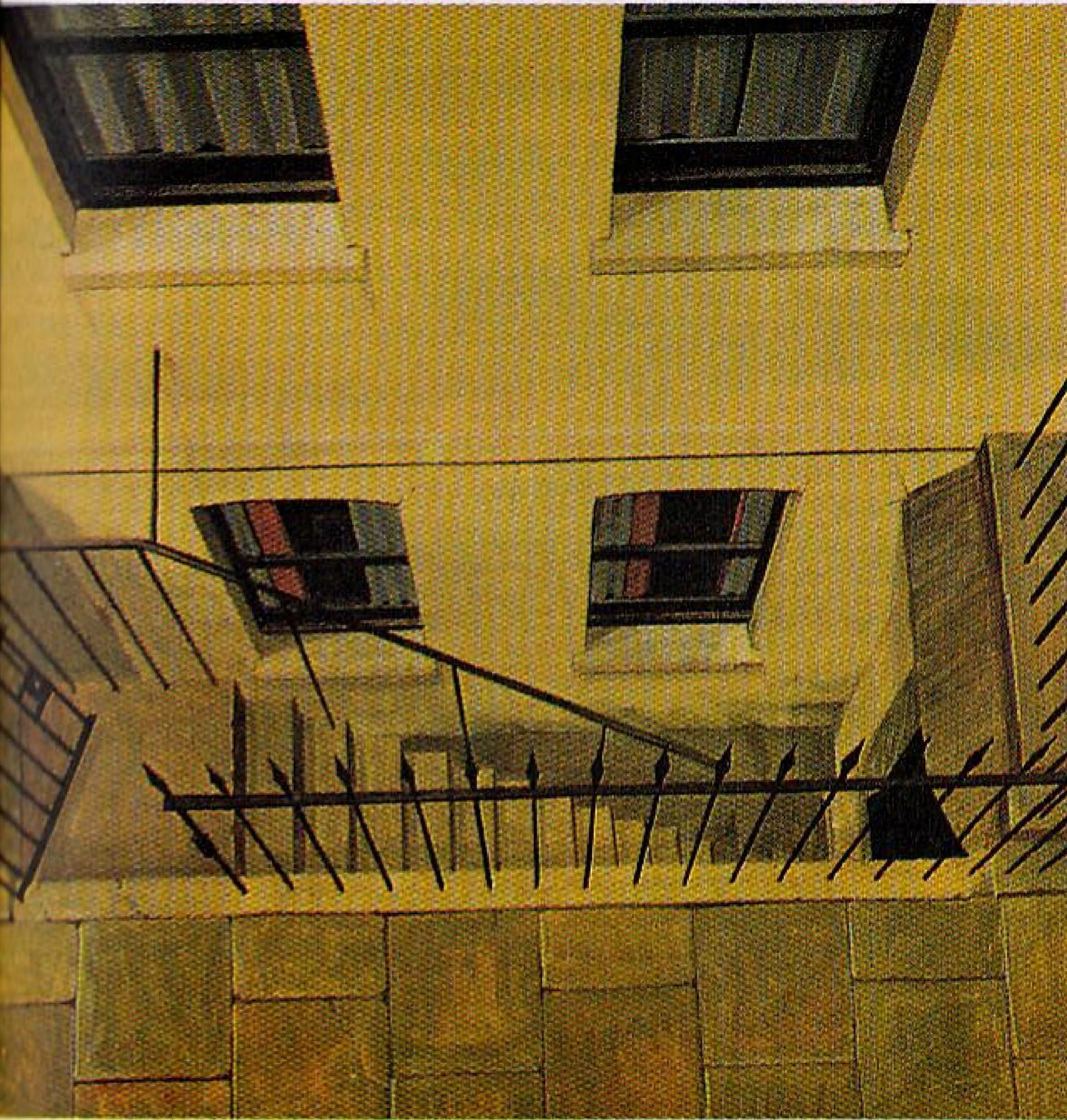
Sometimes, home is only one room
which a whole family must share.
There are no other rooms
for cooking, eating or sleeping.

Homes that are high up



A block of flats
is made up of many homes.
All blocks of flats need space below
where children can play safely.

Homes that are low down



Some old houses have rooms below ground level.

They may be dark and damp but often people live in them.

Homes on wheels

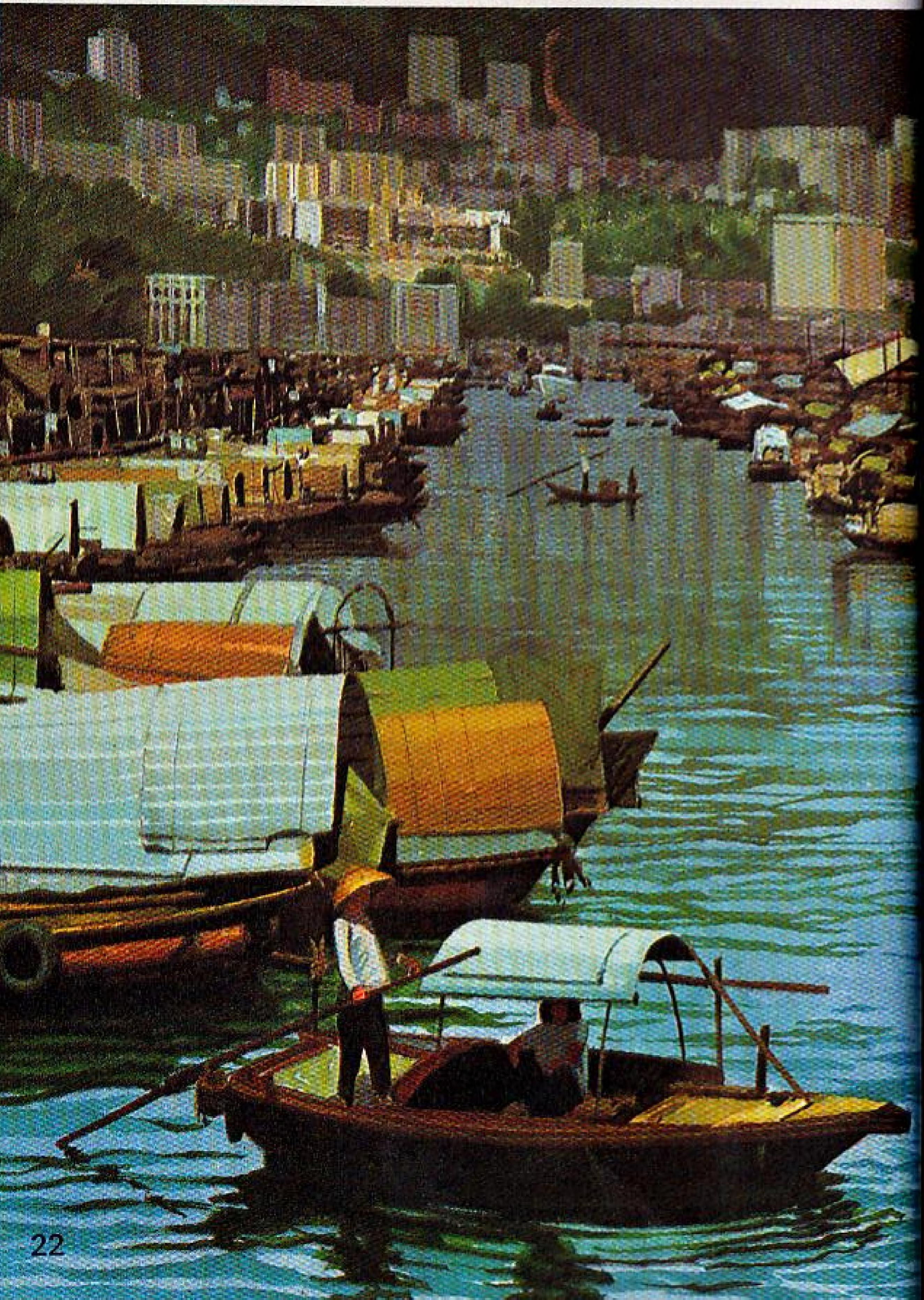


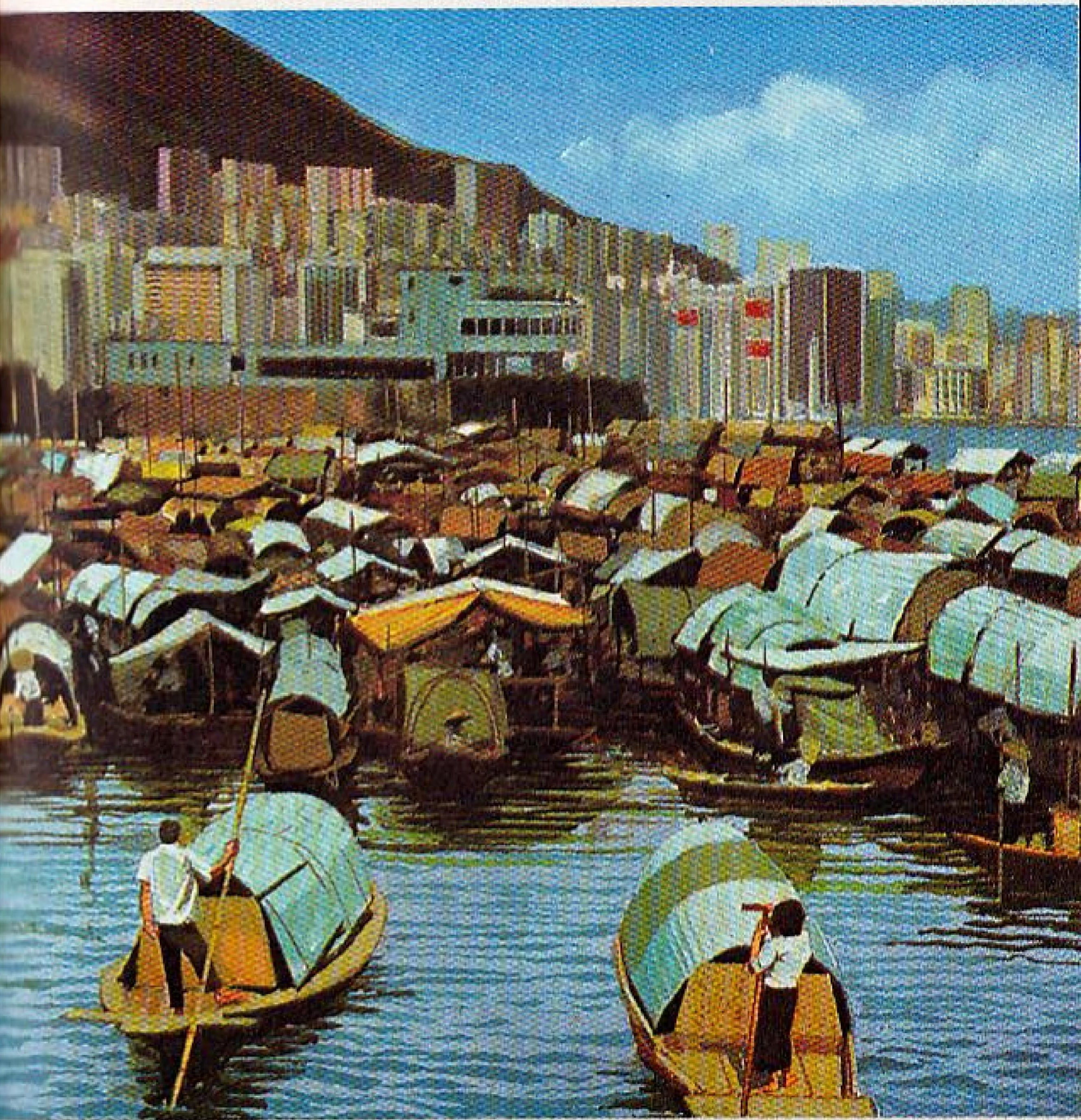
In North America, many years ago, families looking for new lands lived in covered wagons like these.



A modern home on wheels
has many of the comforts
of a house or flat.
Caravans are good holiday homes.

Homes on water





These 'junks' are floating homes.
In Hong Kong, many Chinese
live on them.
They have nowhere else to live.

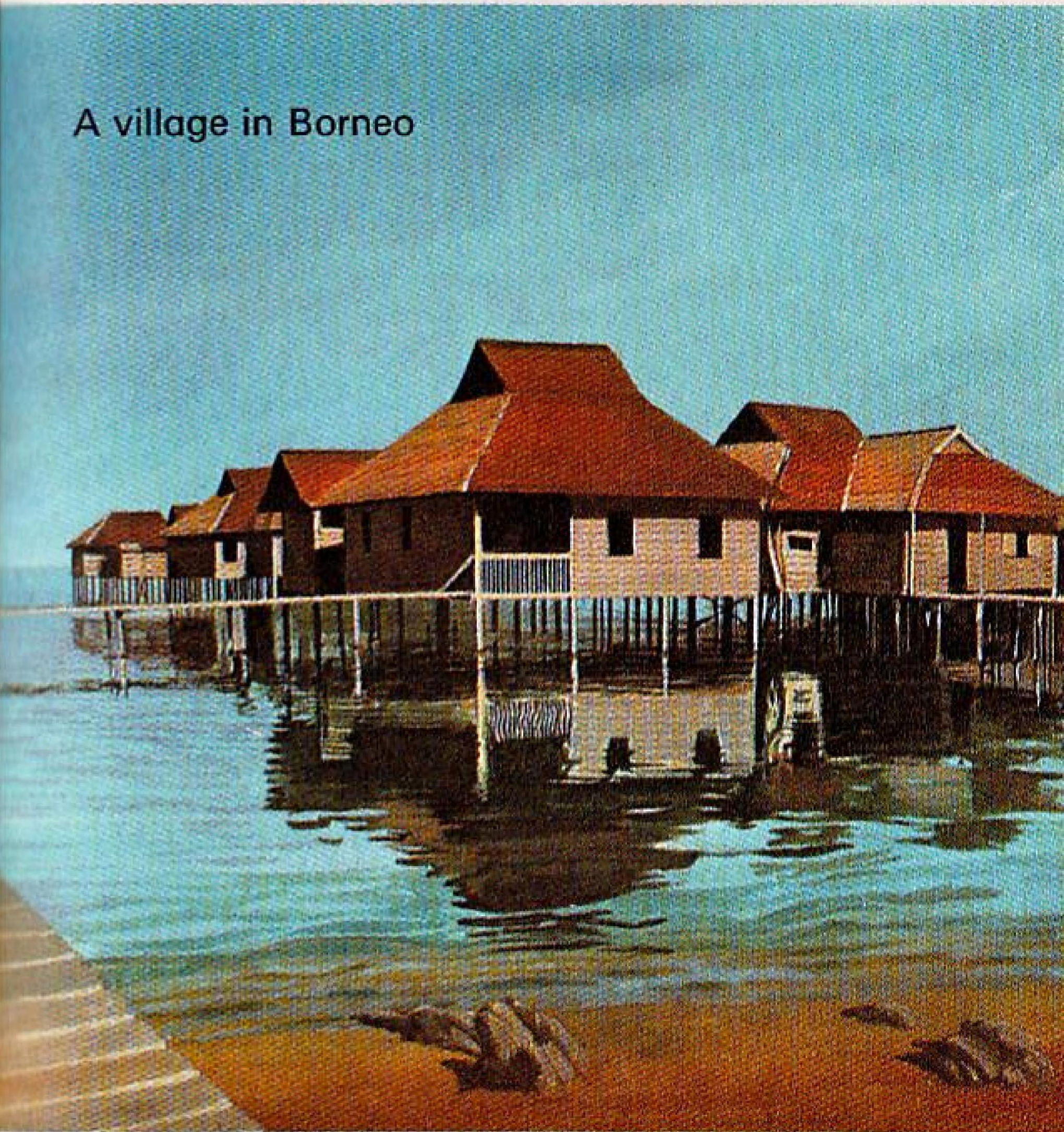
Homes above water



Wooden houses once stood
on Old London Bridge.

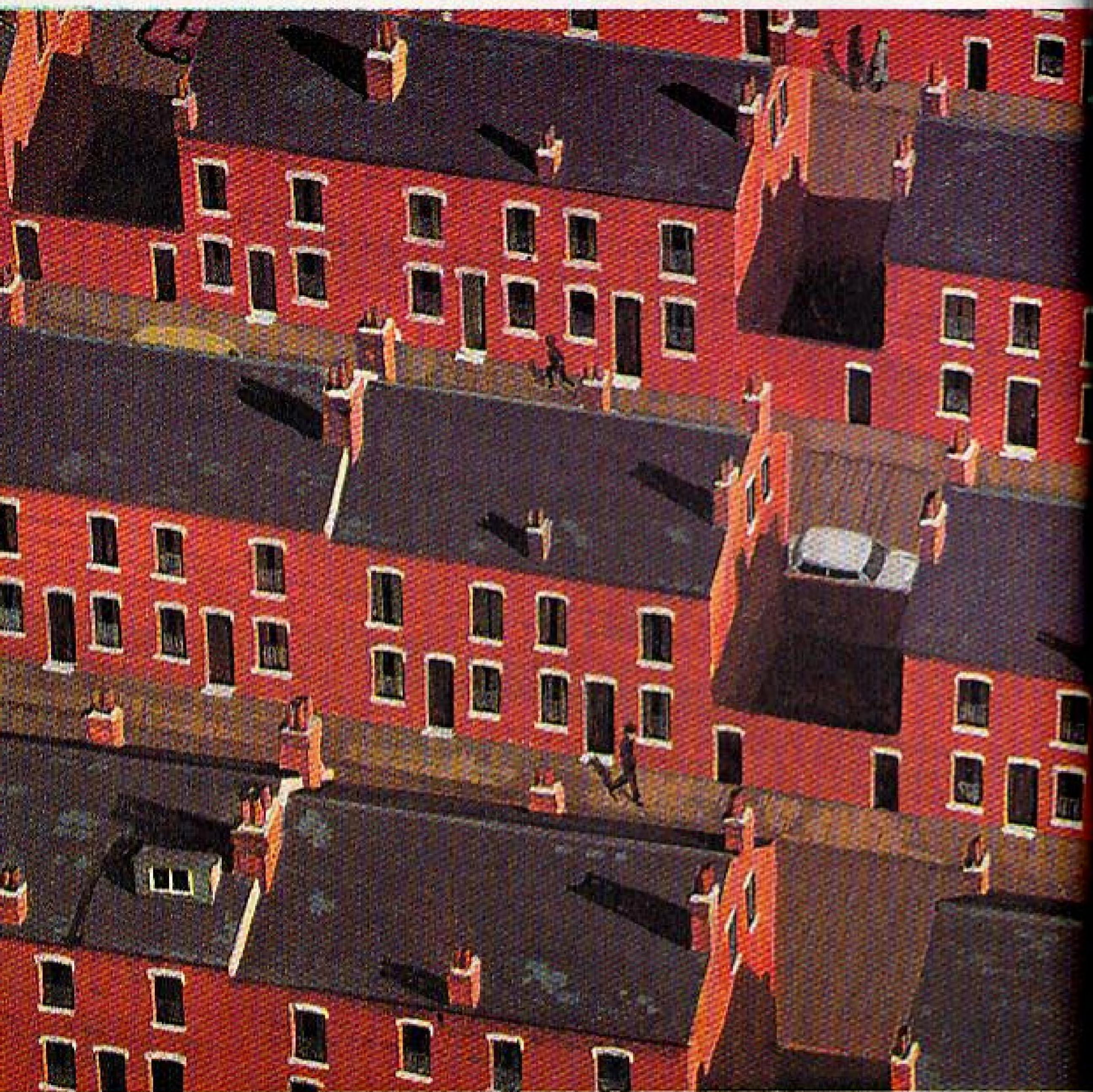
Many were burned down
in the Great Fire of London.

A village in Borneo



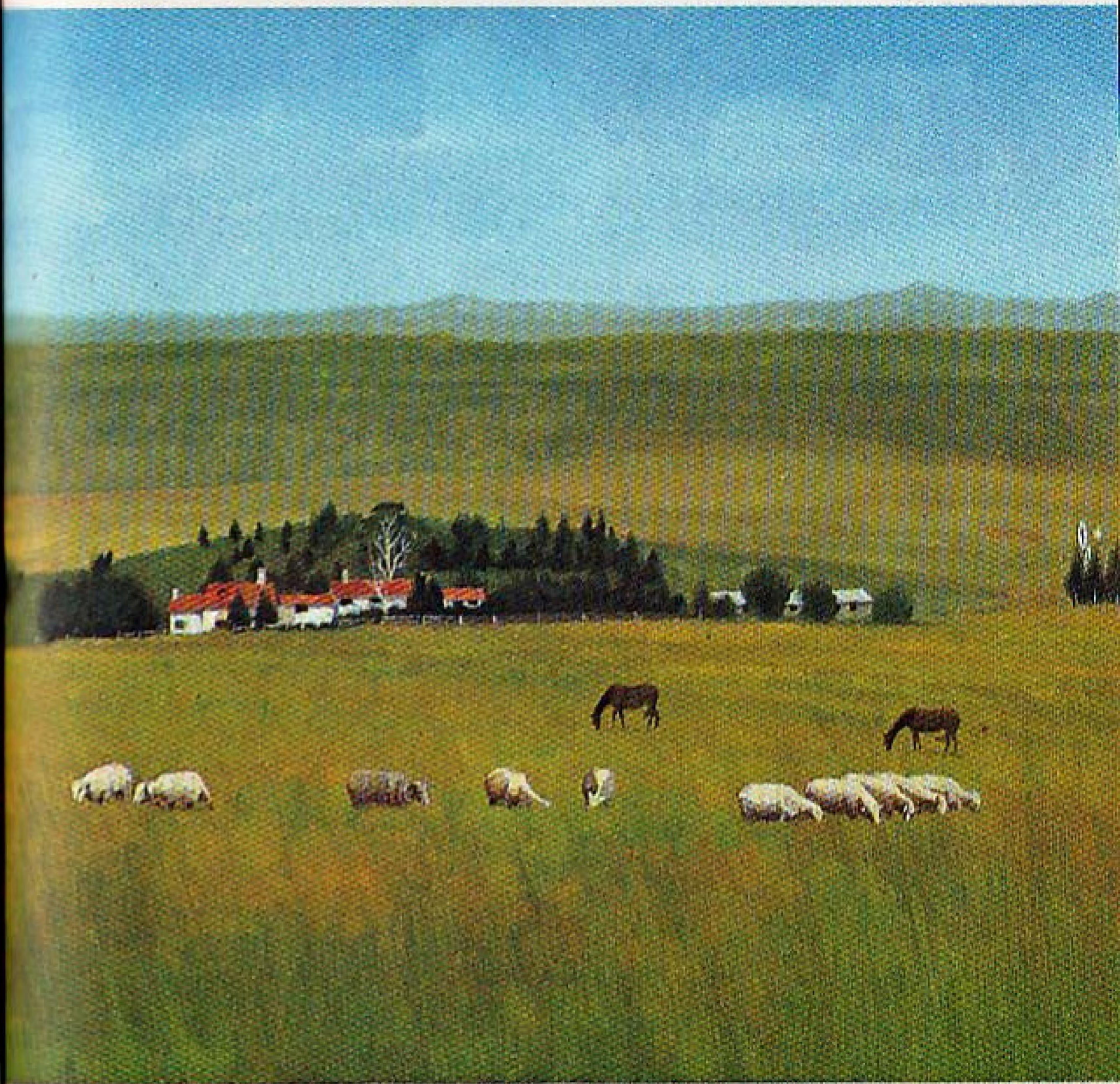
The homes of this native village
are built on wooden legs.
These keep them safe and dry
if there is a flood.

Homes can be close together



These houses are too close together.
There are no trees or gardens.
There is nowhere for children to play.
It is not safe to play in the road.

Homes can be far apart



This is an Australian sheep farm.
The nearest house or school
is many miles away.
Children have lessons at home by radio.

A home takes many weeks to build



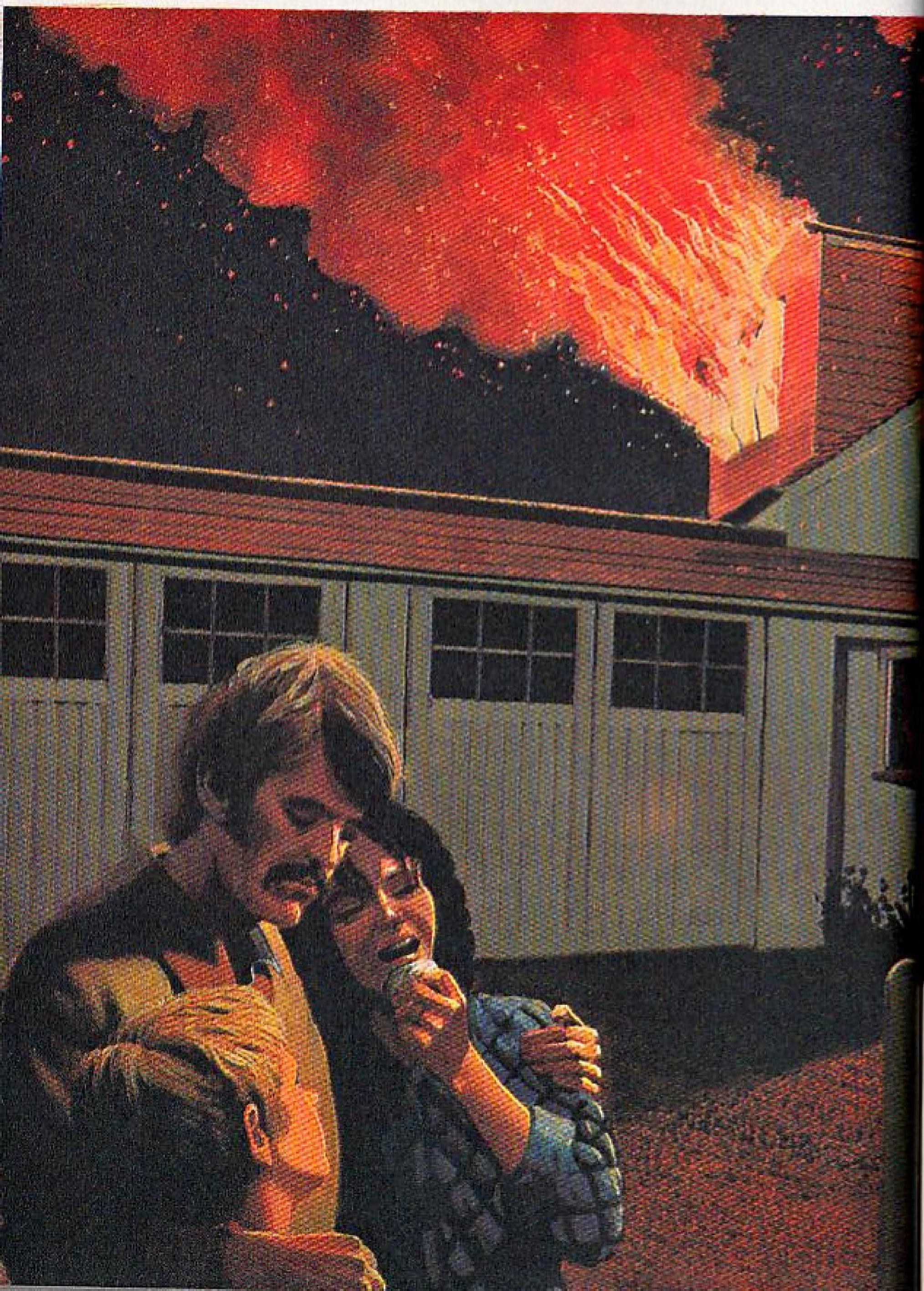
Many different sorts of workers are needed to build a house.

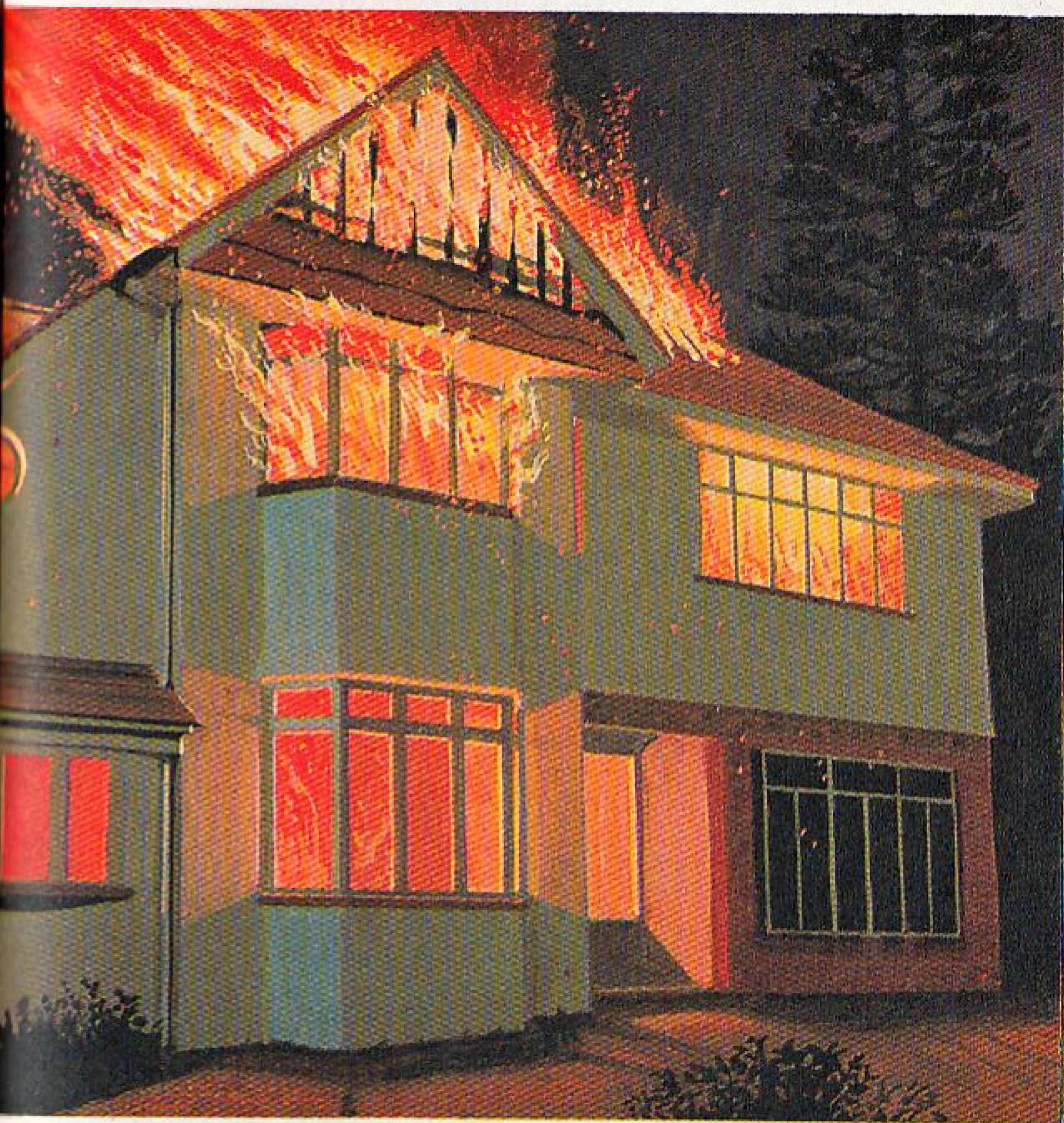
There must be bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, plumbers, electricians and painters.

This man's job is a skilled one.
He lays the roof tiles carefully
so that the rain does not get in.



**A home can burn down in
a few minutes**

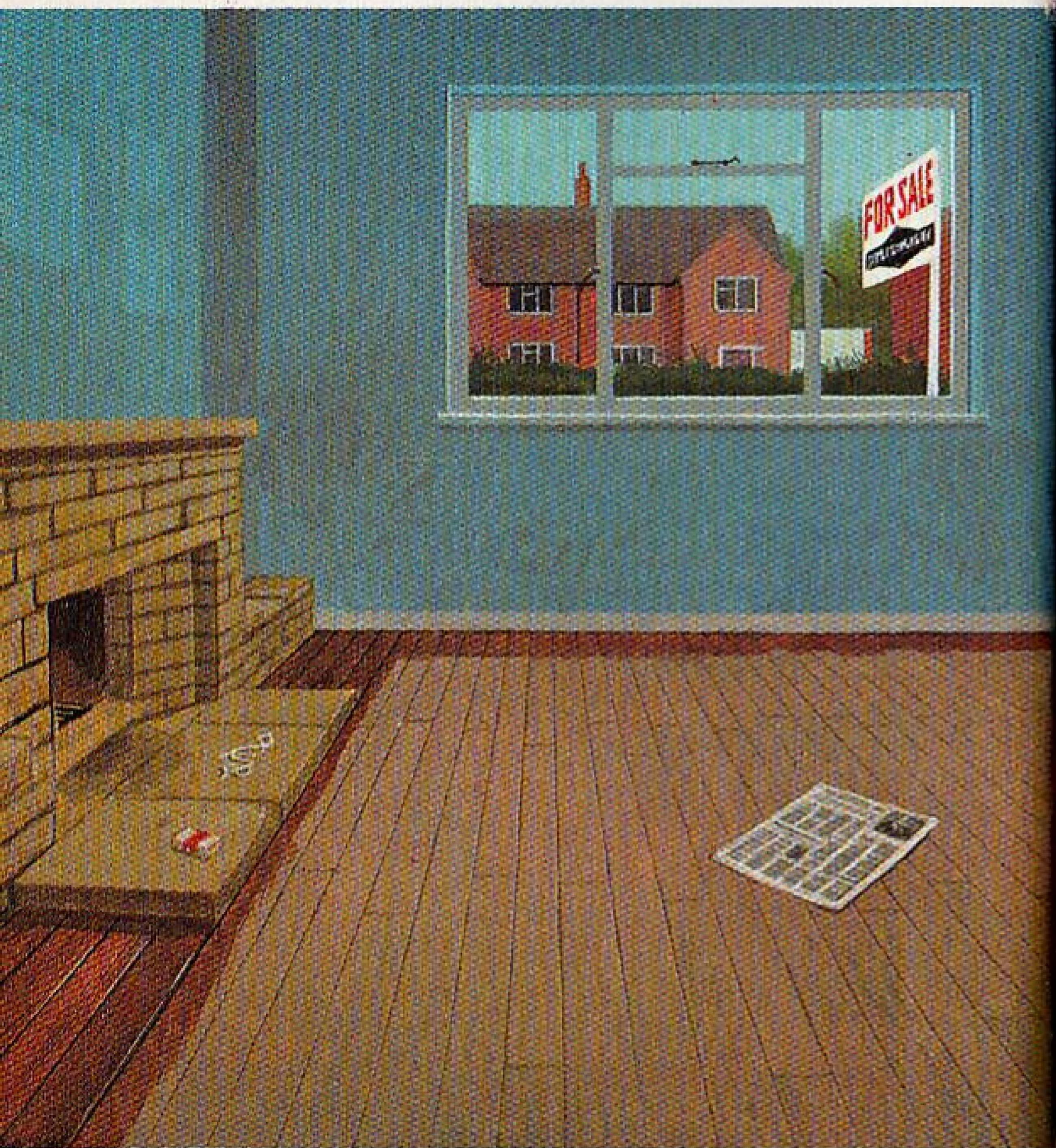




Houses can easily catch fire
if people are careless.

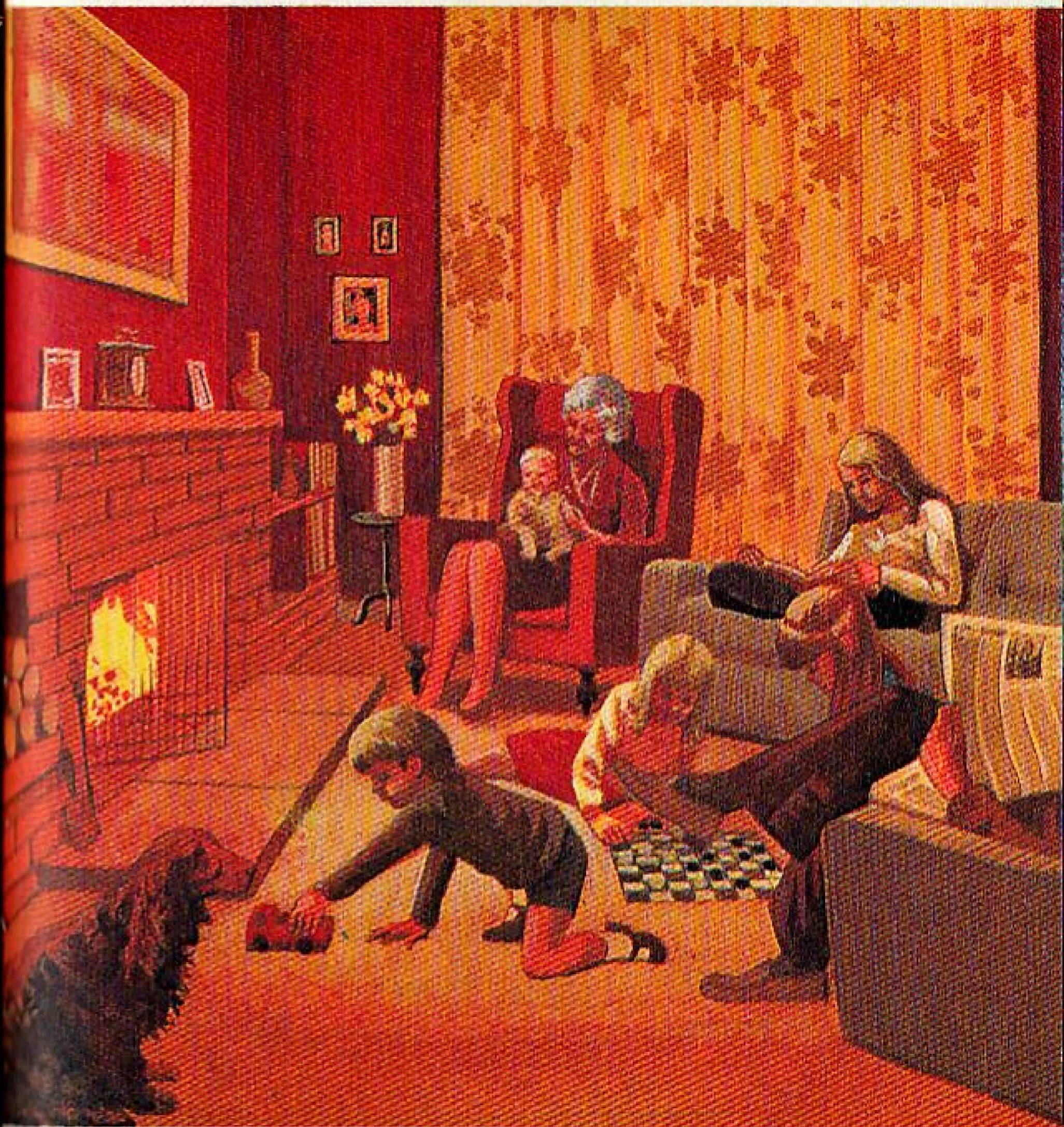
Can you think of some ways
a house can catch fire?

An empty house is not a home



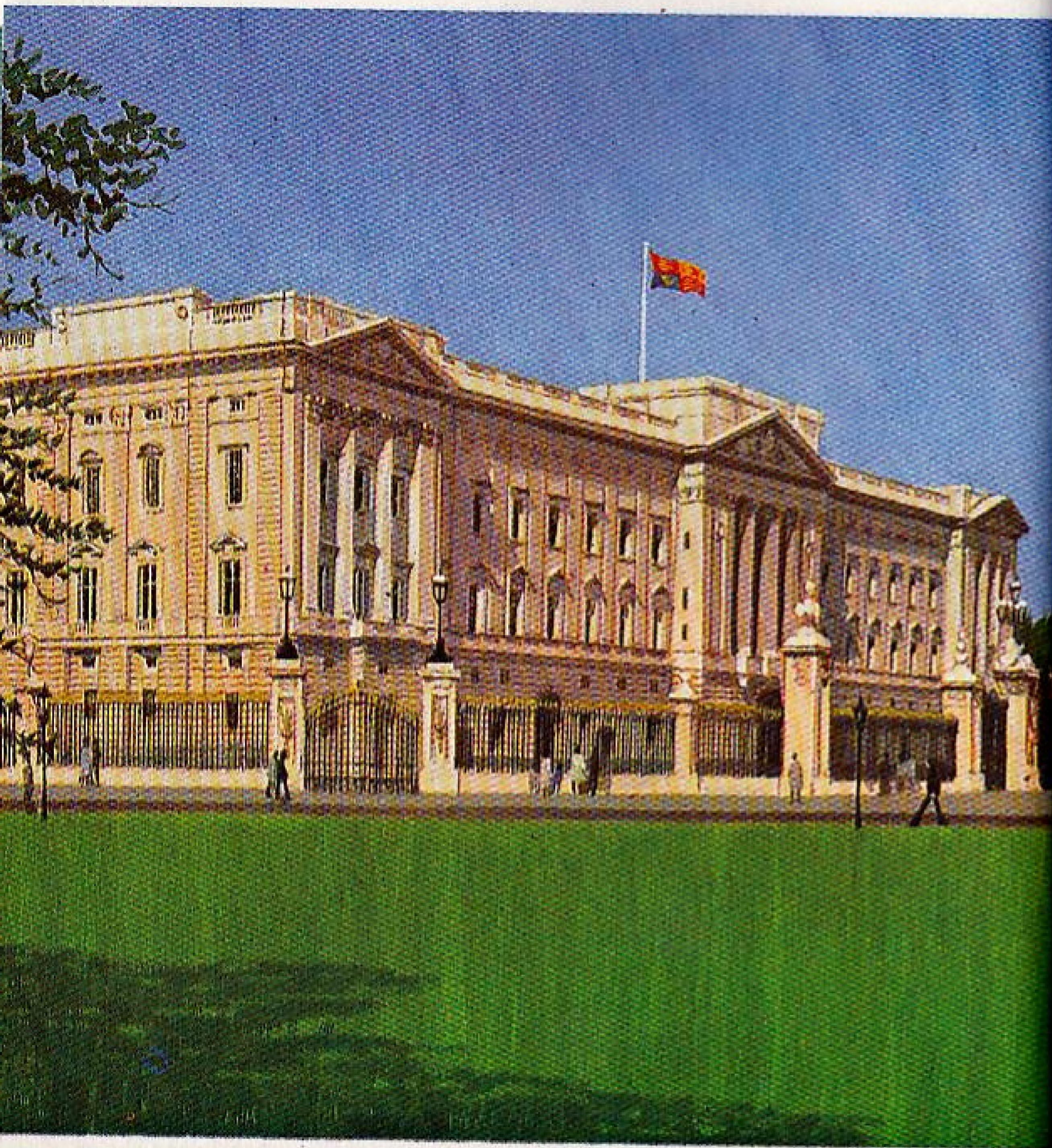
**This house is empty.
No-one lives here,
so it is not a home.**

People make a house into a home



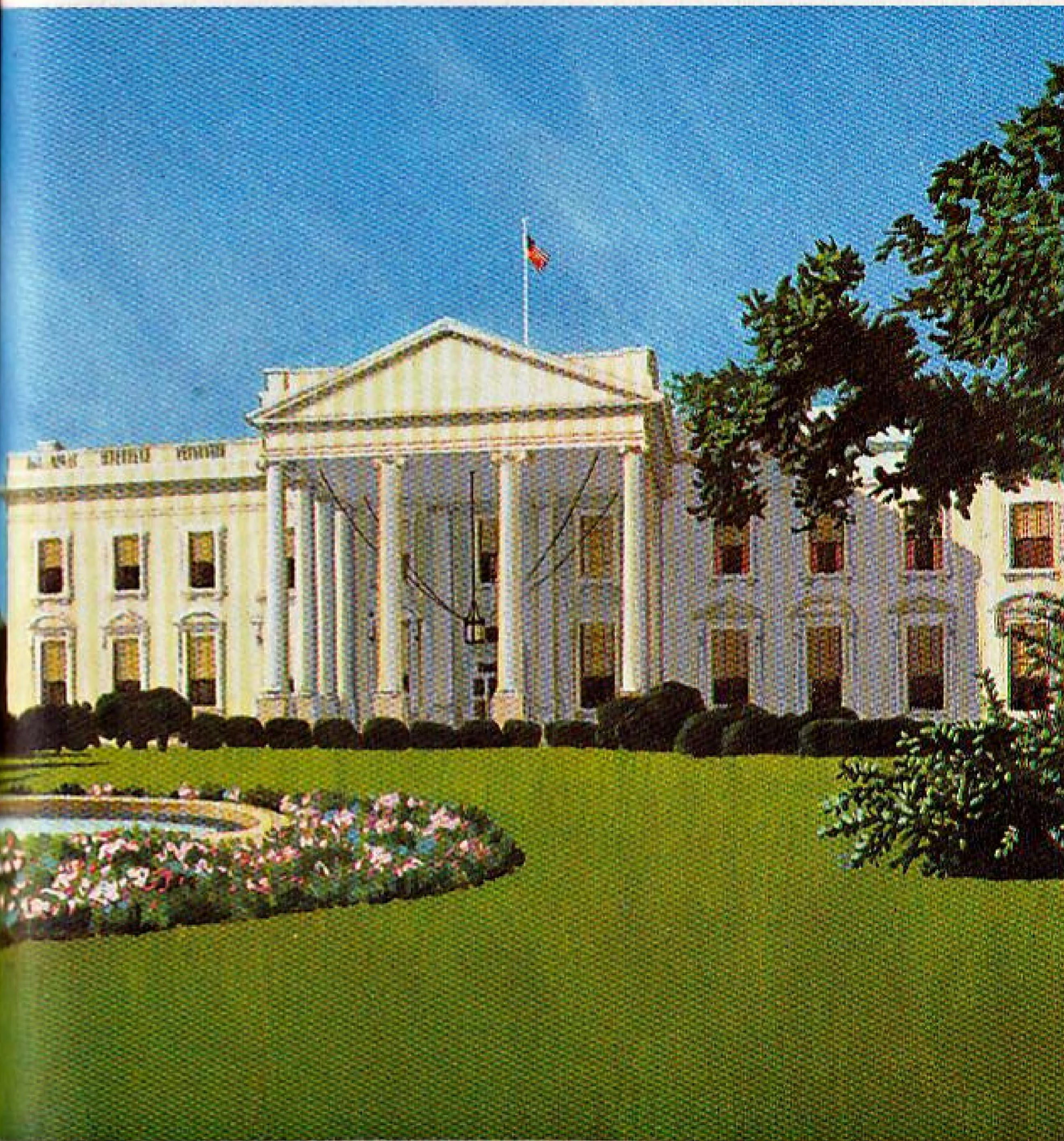
**A family has moved in,
so this house is now a home.**

Two well-known homes



Buckingham Palace is the home of the British Royal Family.

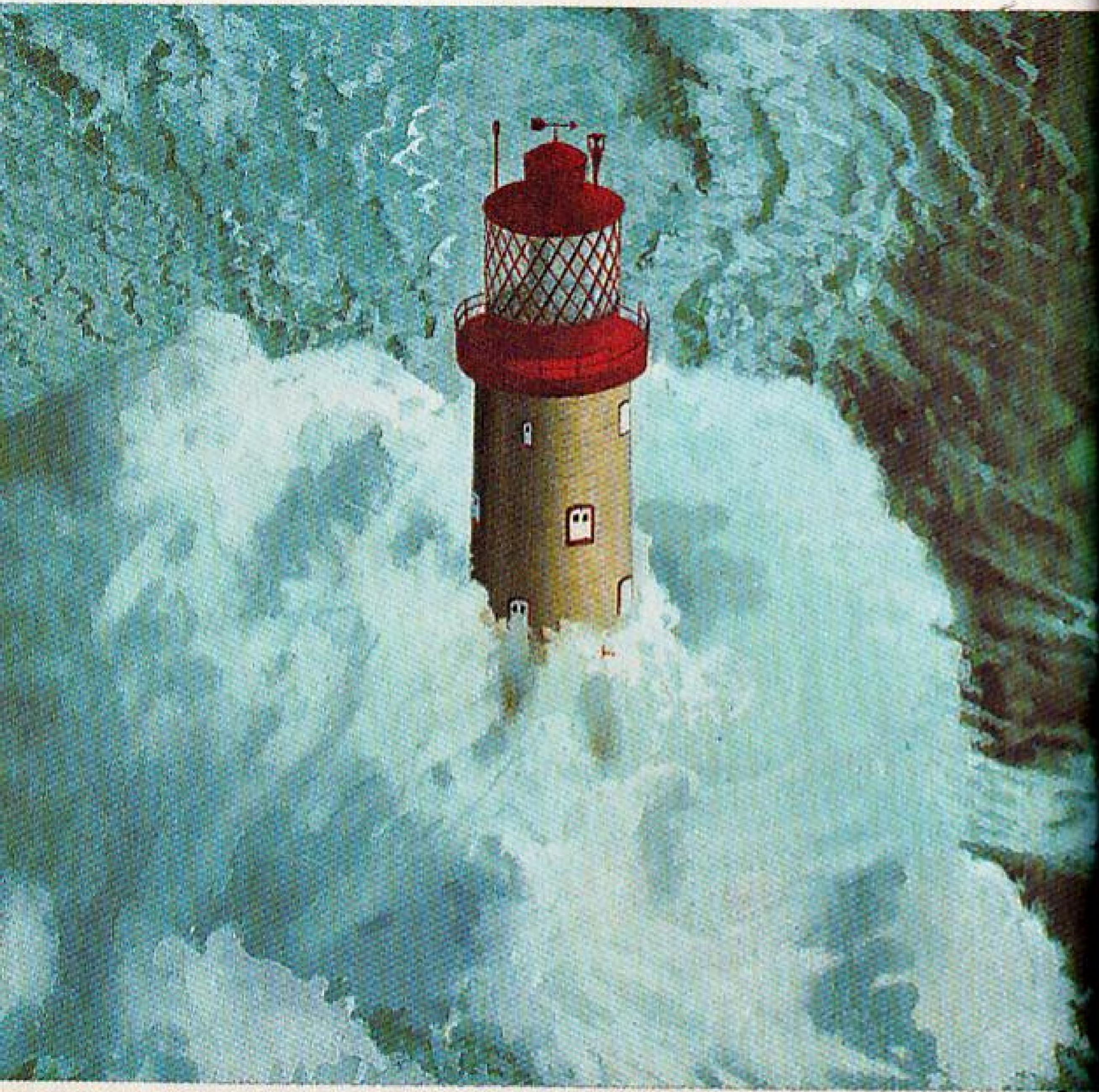
The Royal Standard is flying over it.
Do you know what this means?



The White House is the home
of the President of the United States
of America.

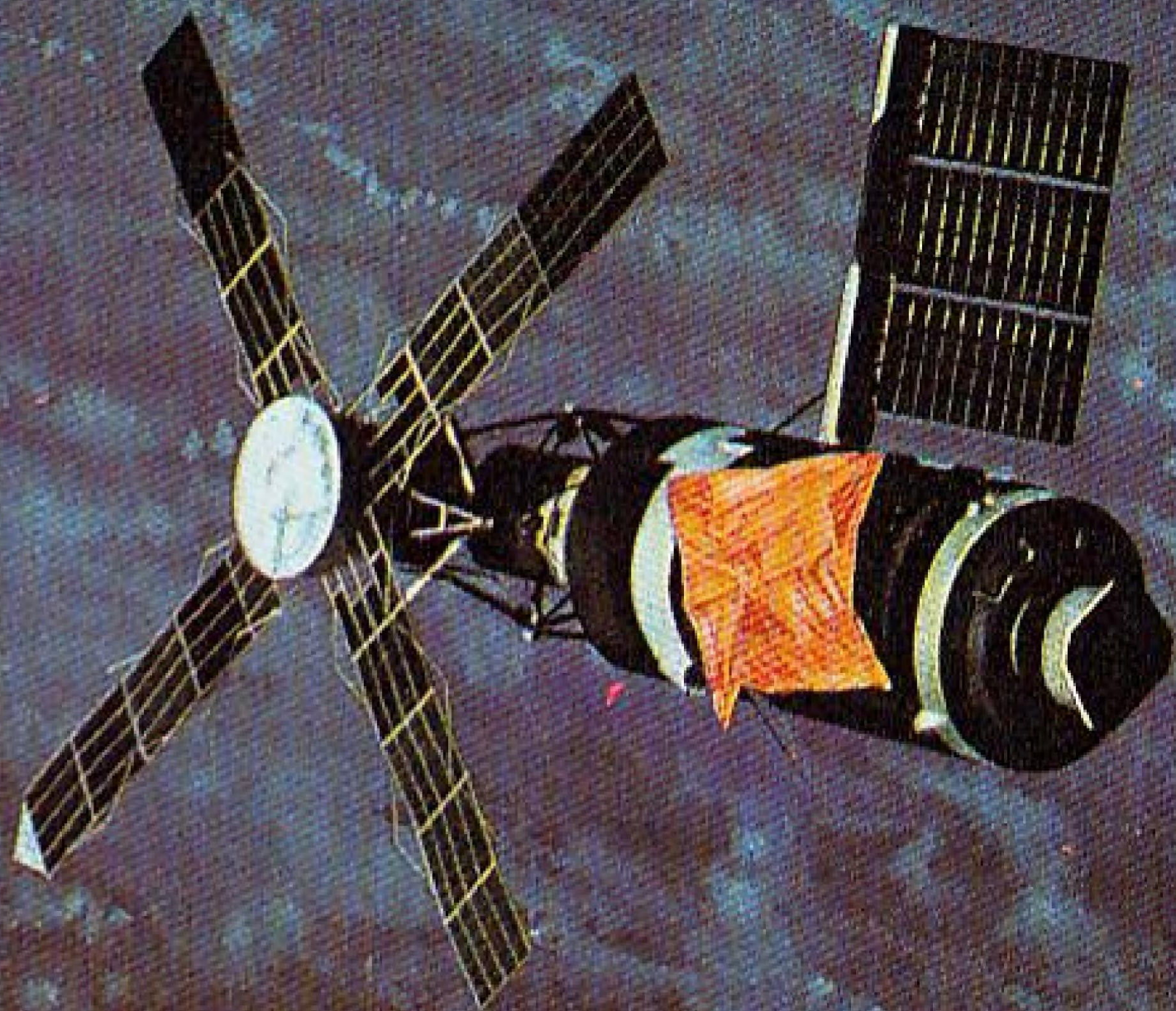
It is in Washington D.C.

A 'home' above the sea



A lighthouse is a kind of home.
The keepers on duty must live there
for weeks at a time.
If the seas are rough
they may have to stay longer.

A 'home' above Earth



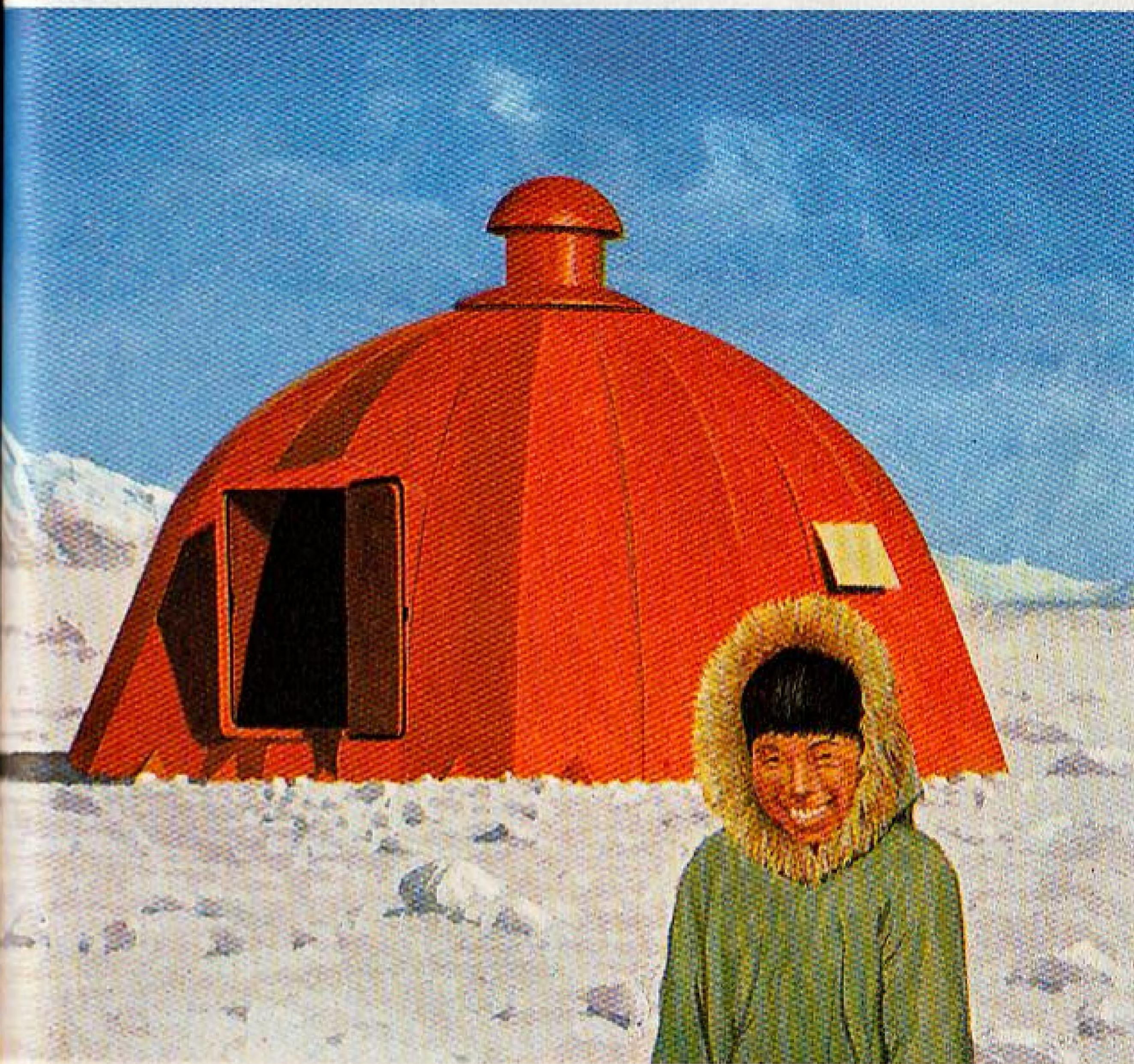
A space-ship can be a kind of home thousands of miles from Earth. One day, some people may live and work in space for months at a time.

A home made of ice



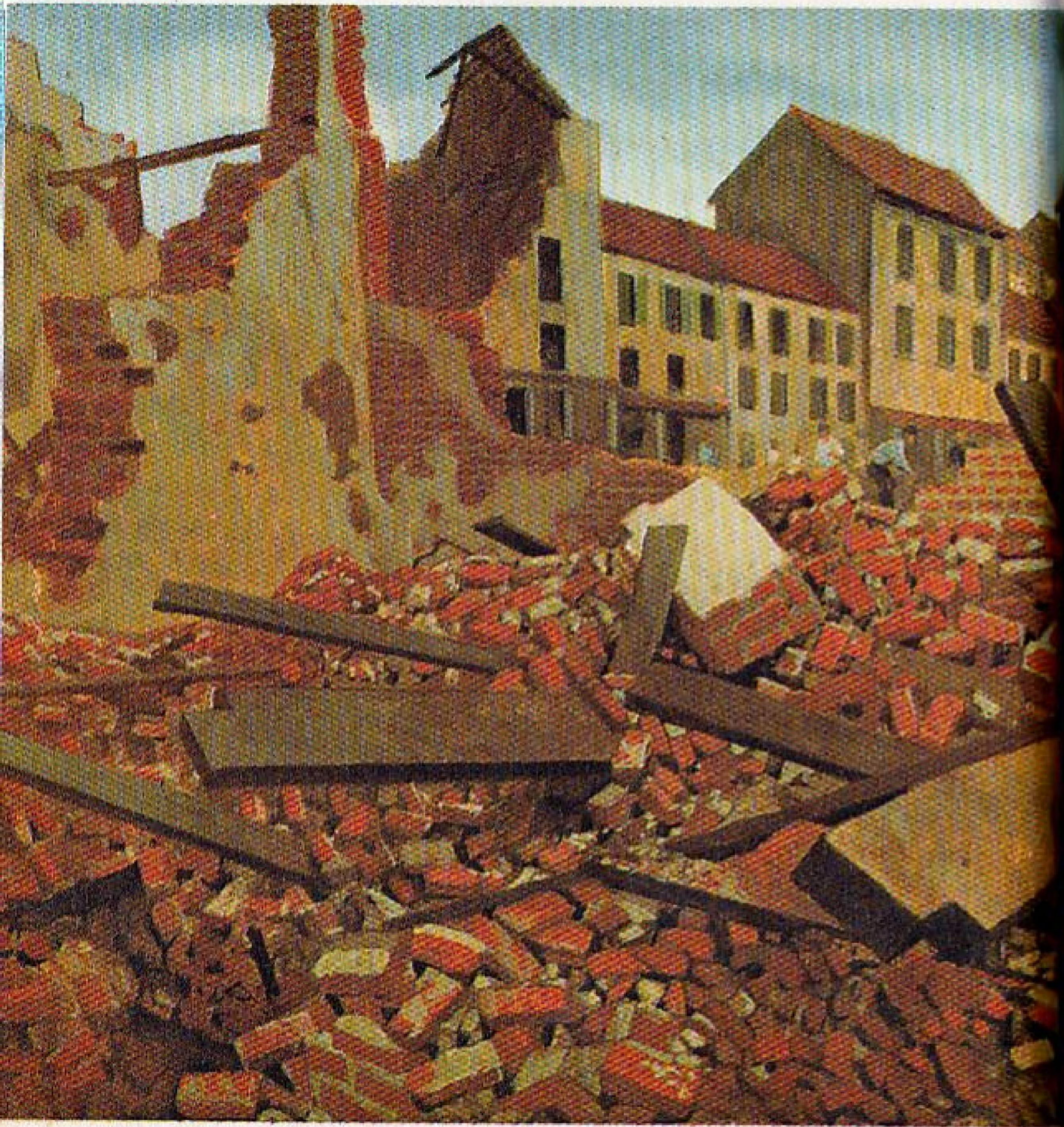
Once, when Eskimos went hunting, they built igloos with blocks of ice. Now, most Eskimos live in modern homes and do not hunt.

A modern 'igloo'

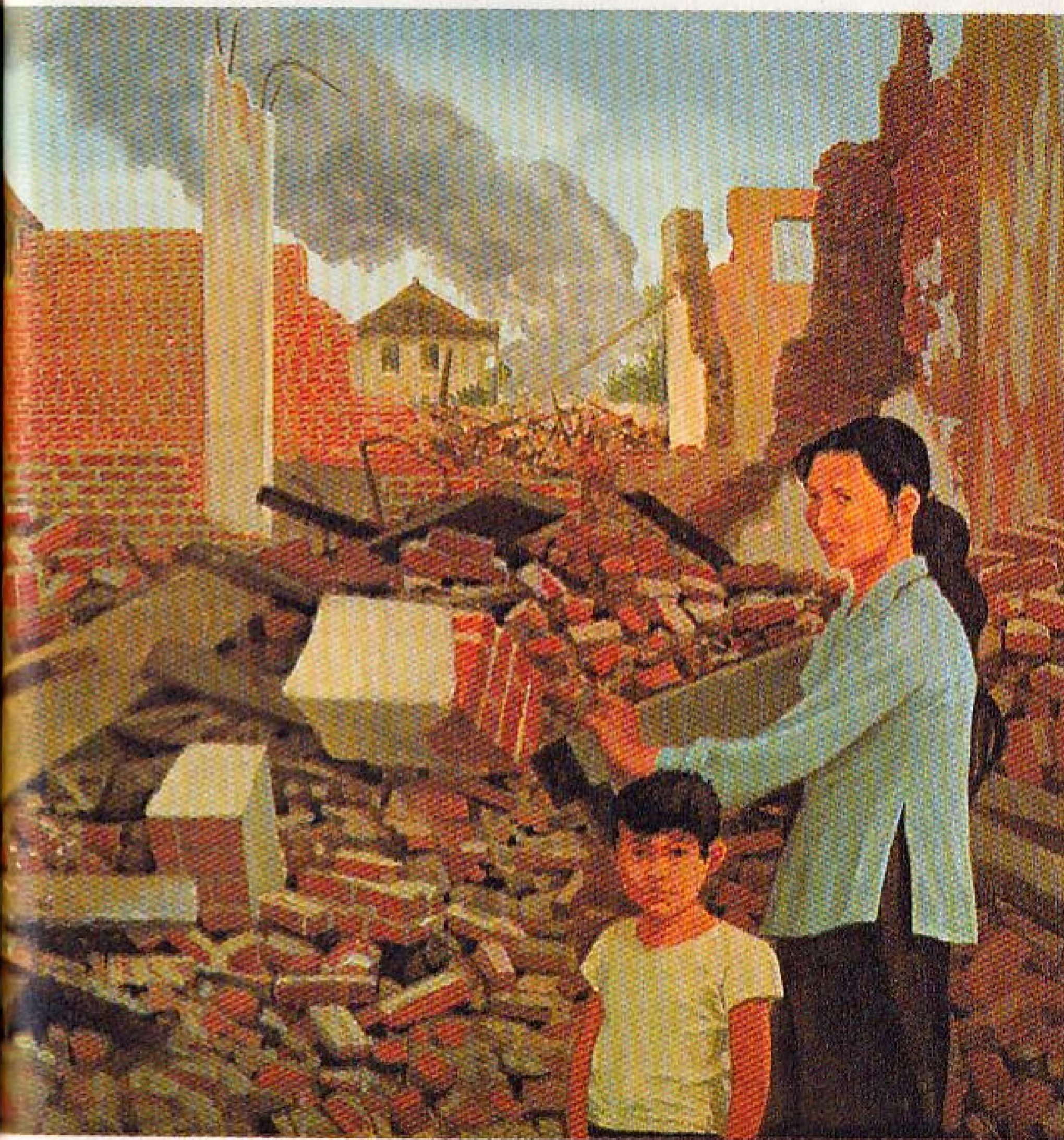


This shelter is shaped like an igloo,
but it can be put up and taken down
much more quickly.
It can be moved about very easily.

Homes in wartime

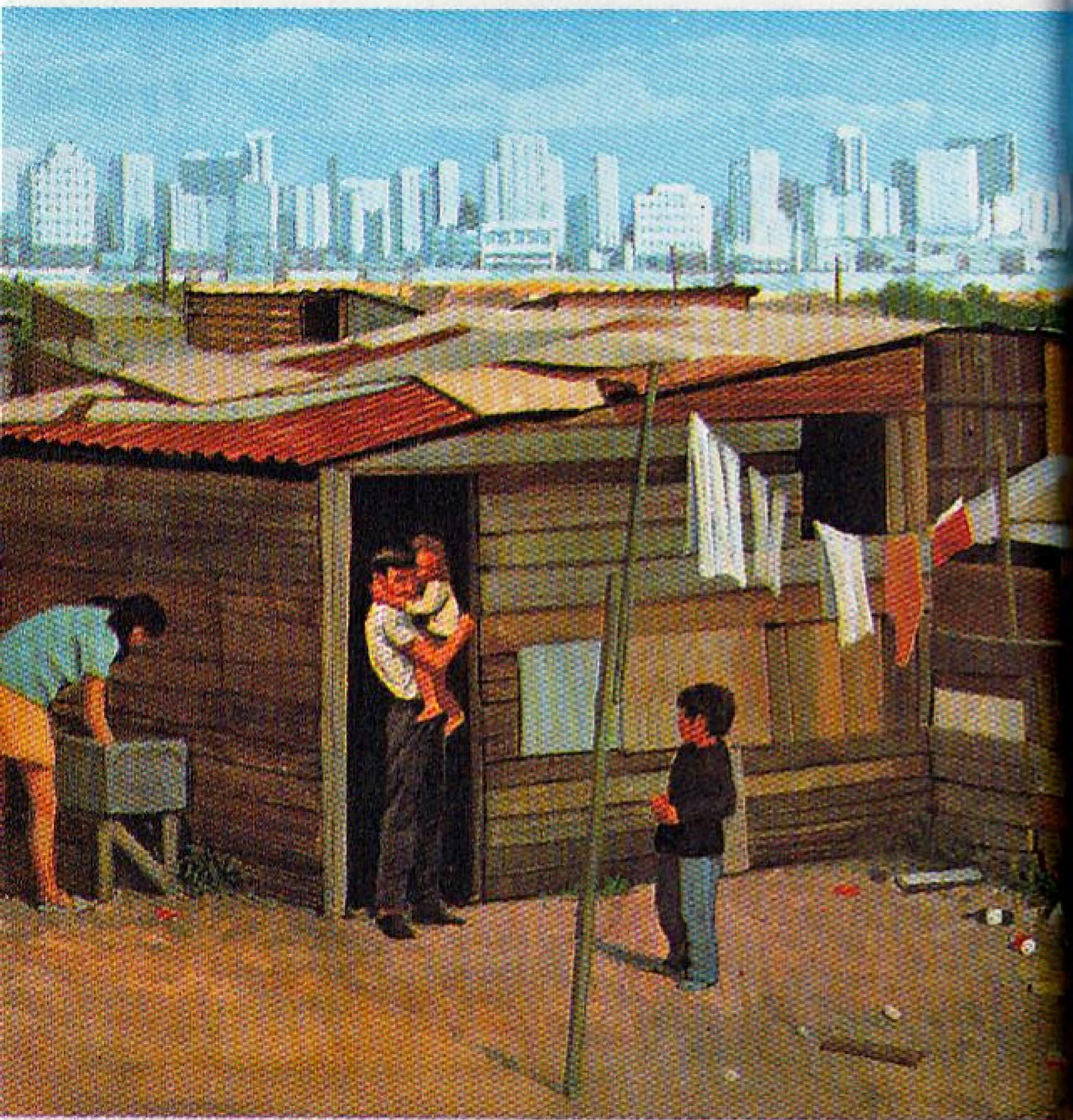


In wartime, a town can quickly
be destroyed by guns and bombs.
Many people can be killed.
Others lose their homes.



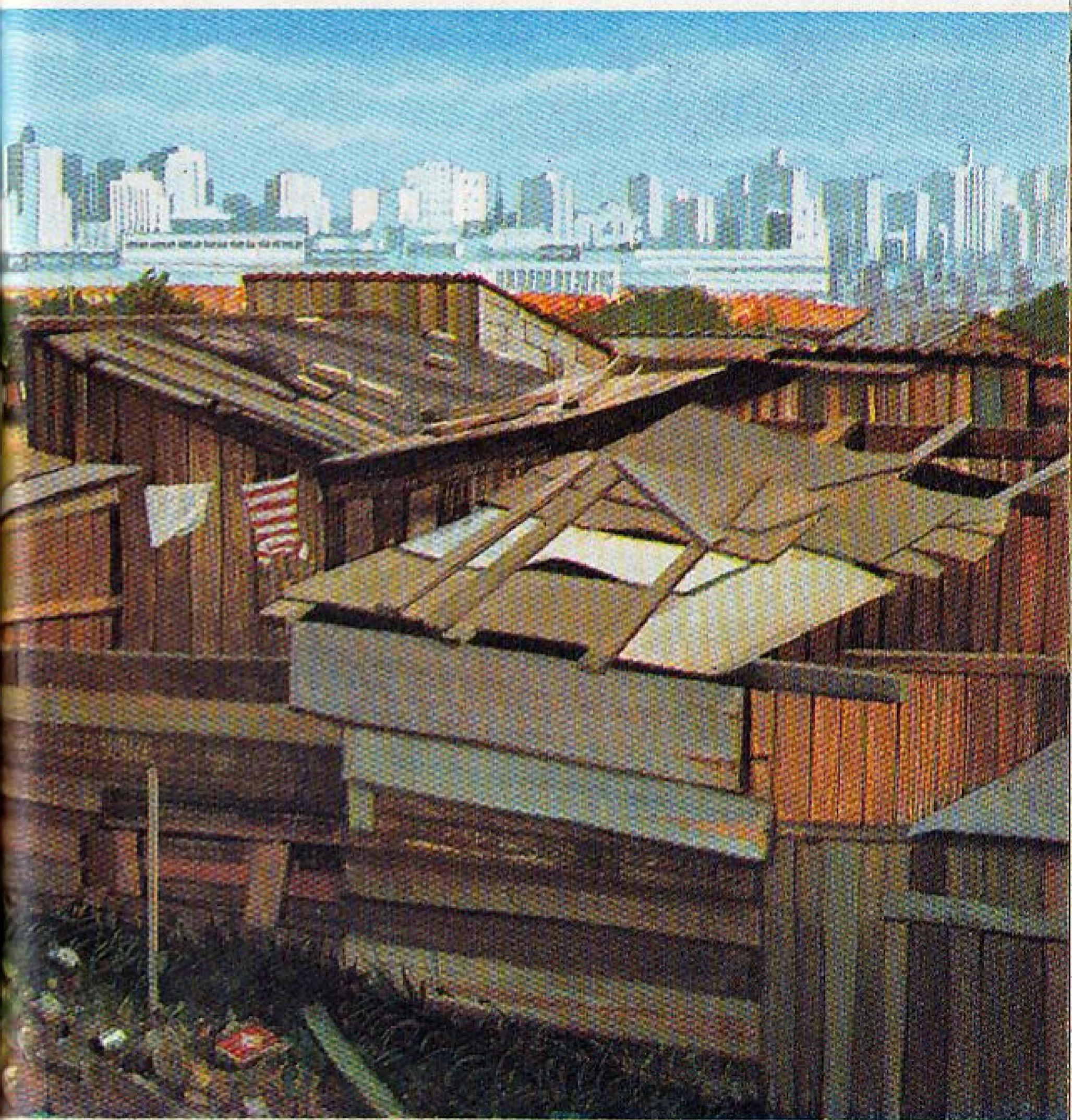
When the fighting stops,
towns must be built again.
But it may be years
before everyone has a home again.

The world needs more homes



Each year there are more and more people in the world.

More and more homes are needed.



Many people have to live
in huts like these.
Their homes are small, ugly
and hard to keep clean.

Looking after a home

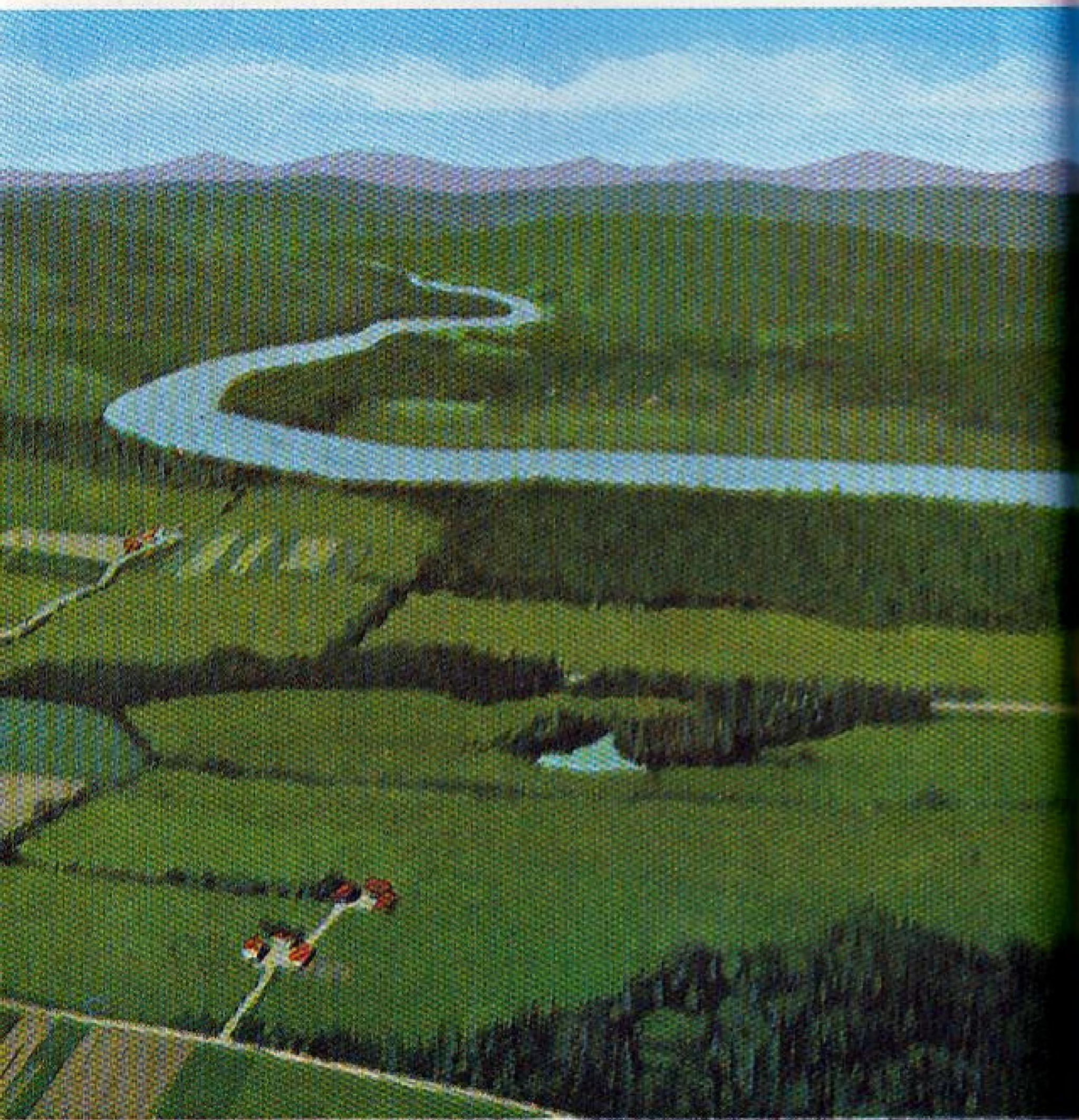


Homes must be painted
and kept in good condition.



To save money, some people
do the work themselves!

Homes use up land

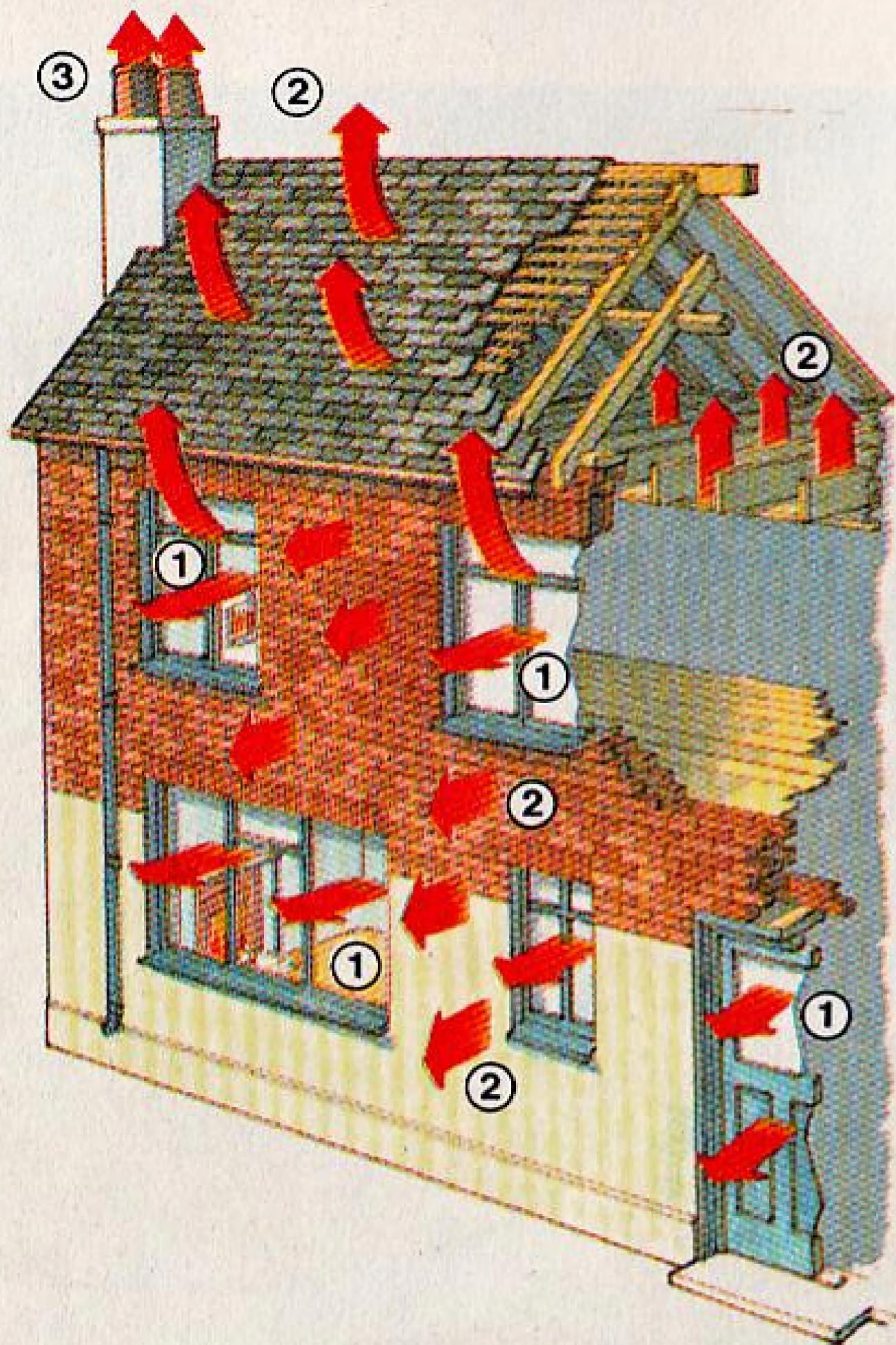


To grow food, good land is needed.
Grassland like this
gives cattle and sheep their food.



When homes are built,
good farmland is often used up.
More homes may mean less food.

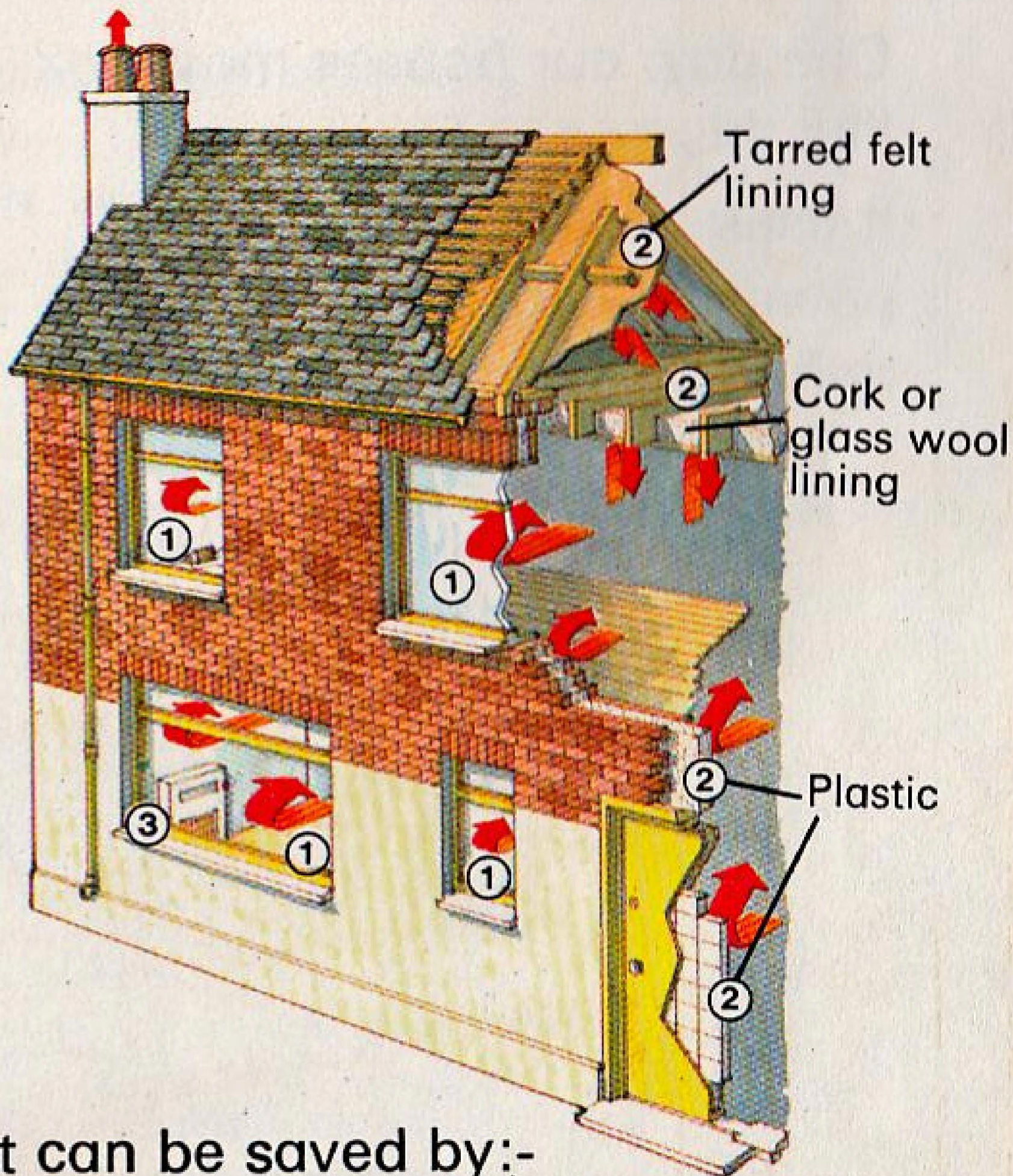
Homes can waste heat



A lot of the heat in a home is lost through:-

1. The windows
2. The roof and walls
3. The chimney of an open fire

Homes can save heat



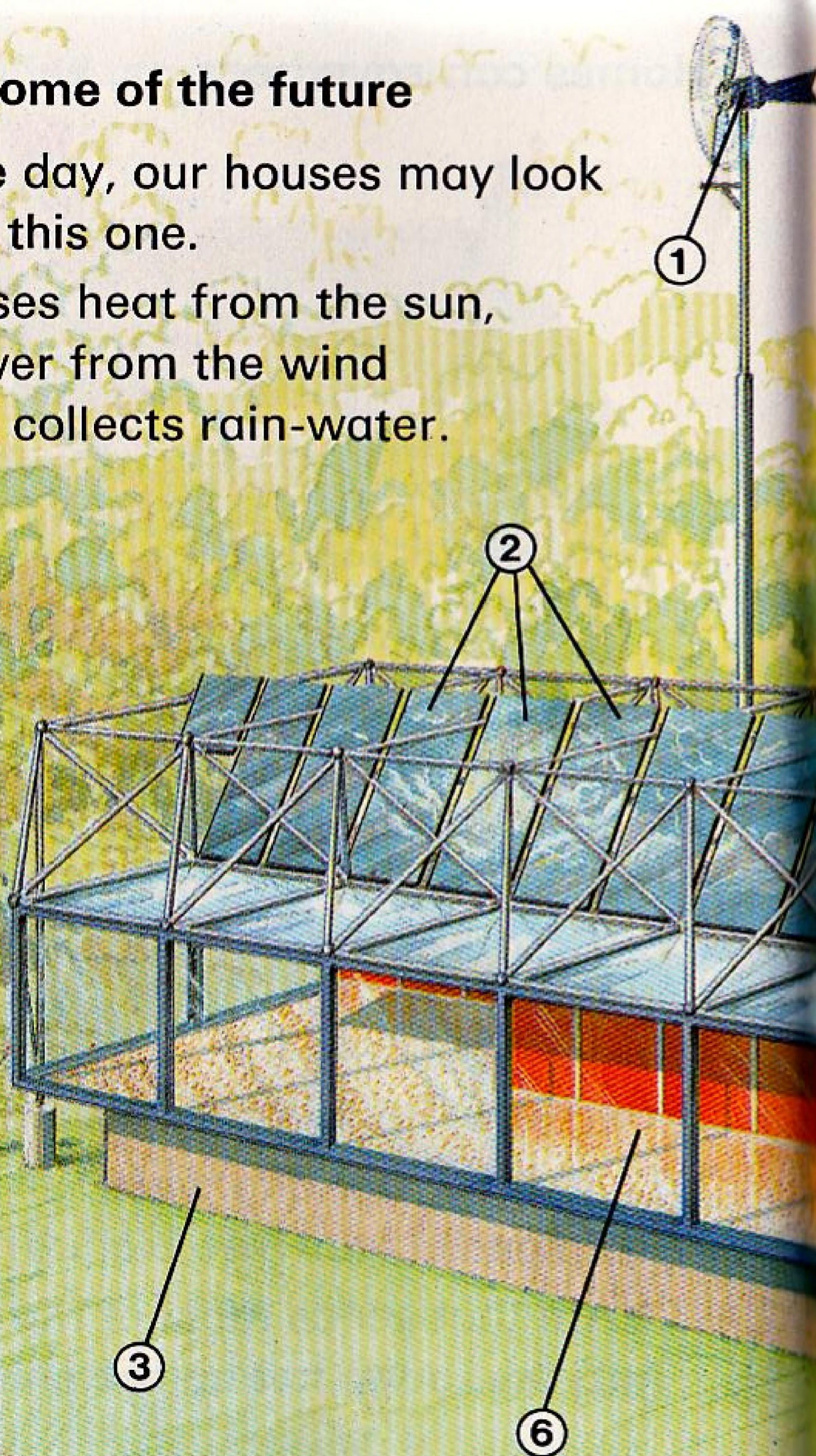
Heat can be saved by:-

1. Two layers of glass in the windows
2. Lining the roof and walls in a special way (see picture)
3. A fire that sends most of the heat into the room, not up the chimney

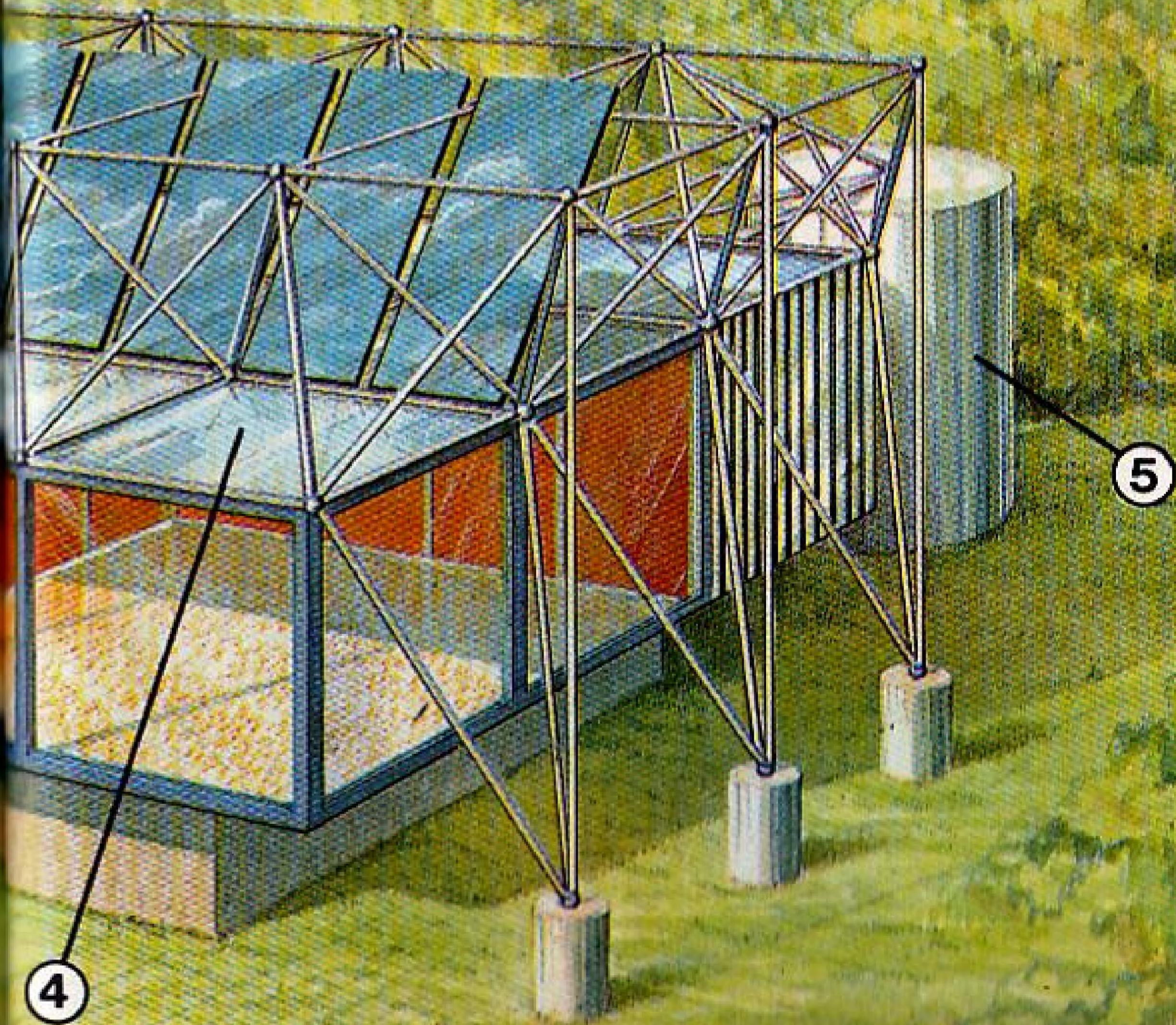
A home of the future

One day, our houses may look like this one.

It uses heat from the sun,
power from the wind
and collects rain-water.



1. Windmill makes electricity.
2. Water pipes in all the panels are heated by the sun.
3. Storage tank holds enough hot water to last a year.
4. Flat roof catches rain-water.
5. Tank stores rain-water from roof.
6. Windows have three layers of glass to keep in heat.



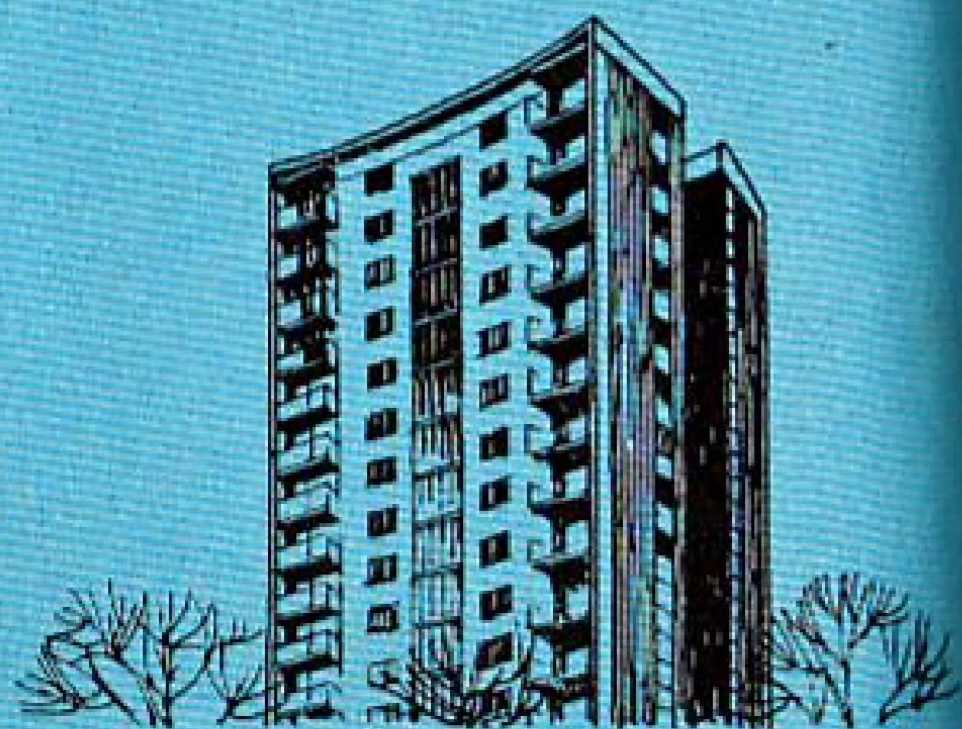
A palace



A mansion



A block of flats



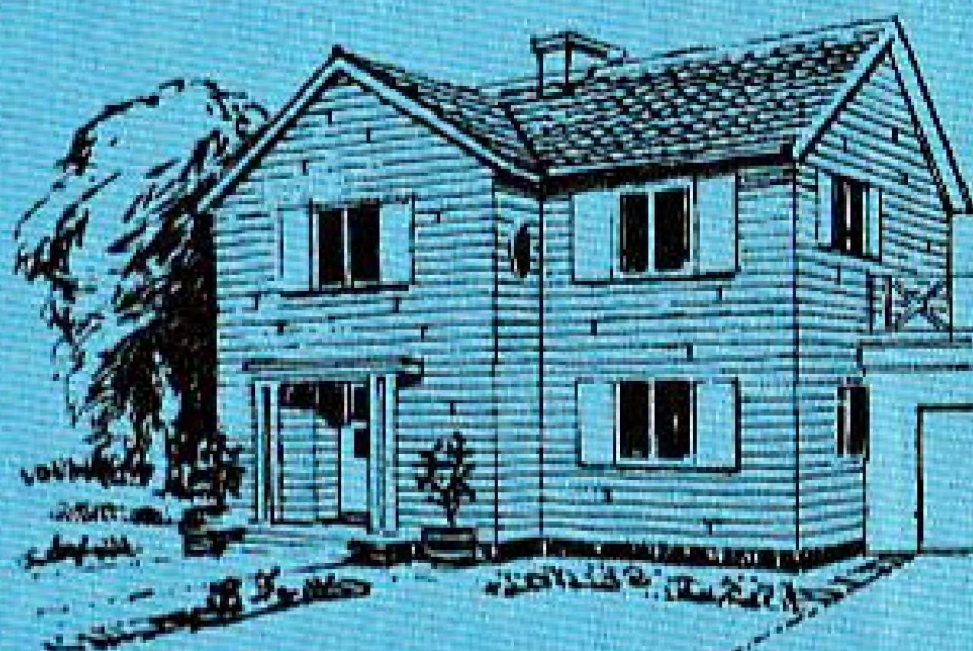
A stone cottage



Terrace houses



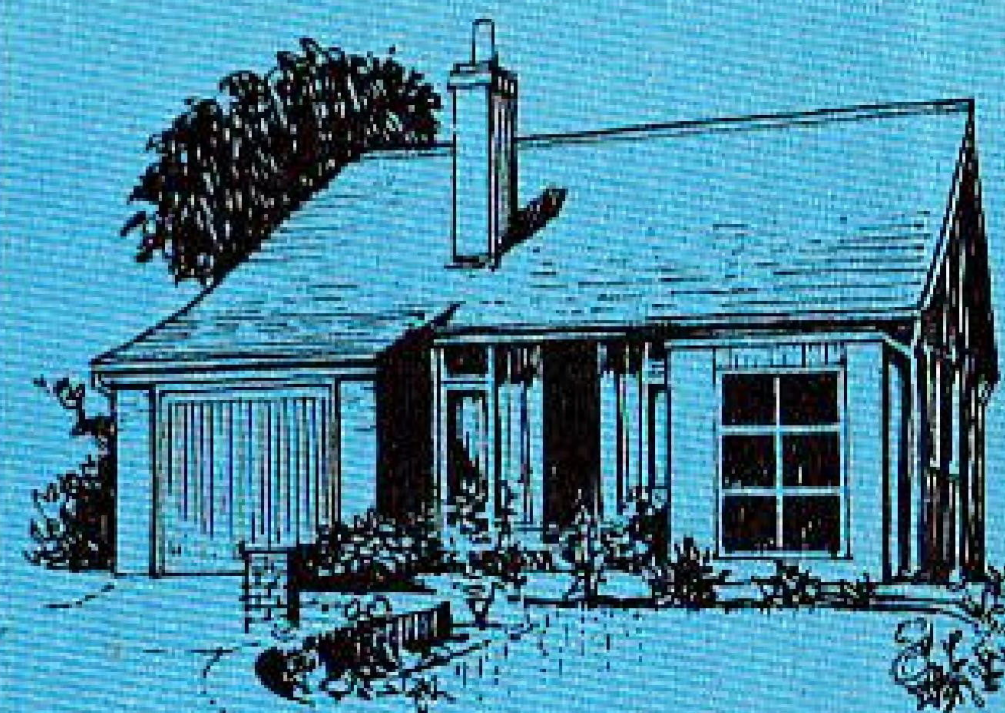
A wooden house



A thatched
cottage



A bungalow





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